

525 من الامارات

6

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1979

Established 1887

No. 29,855

## Pakistan Court Upholds Death In Bhutto Case

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 6 (NYT) — The Supreme Court of Pakistan today upheld the death sentence passed upon former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and seven others for conspiracy to murder political opponent nearly five years ago.

Chief Justice Anwar ul-Haq, sitting the verdict for the panel of seven judges before a packed courtroom, said that the majority of the panel concurred in the decision. Mr. Bhutto's lawyers said that they would ask the court to reconsider the decision, while services were being provided. As a last resort, the former prime minister could appeal to the President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, but Mr. Bhutto has said he prefers the gallows to ask Gen. Zia for mercy.

President Carter and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today said that Mr. Bhutto's life be spared. Whether Mr. Bhutto will be spared will depend on the outcome of a judicial review of the case. Mr. Bhutto's lawyers requested his lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, and appeals for clemency, if any, to President Zia, who overthrew Mr. Bhutto in 1977.

Three Judges Dissent  
Three judges dissented on the case against Mr. Bhutto and his associates. Mr. Bakhtiar said, "I am not a judge, I am a lawyer." He added that this provided "sound grounds" for a judicial review.

Mr. Bakhtiar, attorney general for the government, asked the Supreme Court for an order suspending the execution for the full period allowed for judicial review, but the court rejected the request.

The five condemned men were given a week to petition for clemency. Mr. Bhutto, 51, who has been confined to his cell in the Rawalpindi jail while awaiting judgment

on his appeal was not in court to hear the verdict.  
The government, apparently anticipating disturbances if the court judgment went against the former prime minister, had ordered the arrest of hundreds of Mr. Bhutto's political supporters across the country in the last few days and had directed the closing of the nation's colleges, universities and some lower schools for an indefinite period.

Wife in Custody  
It was announced also that Mr. Bhutto's wife, Nusrat, had been placed under "protective custody" at her residence in Islamabad, the nearby federal capital, where the Bhuttos' daughter, Benazir, was already under house arrest. Another daughter and two sons are out of the country.

Before the court opened, a man in the tensely waiting crowd was evicted by police after shouting in Urdu, "If Bhutto is punished, I will not leave any general alive!" — a reference to the martial-law government that now rules Pakistan.

The men convicted with Mr. Bhutto were all officers of a government security agency. The five condemned men were convicted in March of last year of conspiring to kill a vigorous critic of the Bhutto government, Ahmad Raza Kasuri, a member of Parliament.

Mr. Kasuri's car was ambushed as he and his family were returning from a wedding in Lahore on Nov. 11, 1974. Mr. Kasuri was unhurt, but his father was slain.

Two of the security officers, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Iftikhar Ahmad, were found guilty of the attack. The other two officers, Mian Mohammad Abbas, director of operations and intelligence in the security force, and Ghulam Mustafa, an inspector in the agency, were found guilty of conspiracy. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

From Base in Pakistan

## Afghan Rebels Try to Unify Guerrillas

By Robert Trumbull

ESHAWAR, Pakistan (NYT) — Fabled Afghan resistance leader in this Pakistan border city are trying to unify the scattered and radical armed opposition to the pro-Soviet government in Kabul, hoping eventually to widen present regional guerrilla activity into a full-scale rebellion.

Just now, according to the accounts of Afghan dissidents interviewed here, clashes between pro- and anti-Soviet forces in different parts of the country have a largely unrelated. The dissidents said, however, that the nucleus of a coordinated force against the government has taken shape.

According to guerrilla leaders who have come here for supplies, taking part in the fighting, a local outbreak started when a tribal, a Moslem religious figure, was arrested for speaking against the government. Soldiers then attacked by angry villagers, and the government forces had killed by shelling and bombing the village.

The villagers, who commonly rifle, had then retreated to the mountains. From rugged, snow-covered peaks unreachable by tanks or motor vehicles, according to reports, tribal marksmen in hidden positions opened fire on any moving on the roads below.

Religious Emotions

According to reports from the area, the Muslims have provoked religious emotions against the Soviet government, which the Islam leaders have said is controlled by "godless" men. The Afghans have also distrusted Soviet intentions since the struggle between Britain and czarist Russia in Afghanistan, a contest that pitted the "Great Game."

"We don't want a situation like the one in the Soviet Union," said a spokesman. "We want an English-speaking guerrilla, in reference to the situation in the Soviet Union."

Leftists Bomb Bologna Offices  
BOLOGNA, Feb. 6 (AP) — Leftist groups bombed offices of state companies here last night, but said today.

The Communist Armed Squads claimed credit for the attacks. Bombs were planted in front of the offices of the electric company, a chemical group and the Public Health Institute. They shattered windows and doors.

The attacks were made less than 24 hours after a woman prison was shot in a Turin street by women's wing of the Front Line group.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

### Sees Minister Meeting

## Vance Bars Summit On Mideast Deadlock

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that the next U.S. move to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace talks would involve a ministerial-level meeting rather than the summit conference sought by Egypt and Israel.

Testifying before Congress, Mr. Vance revealed that the Carter ad-

ministration has resolved its internal debate about whether the drive for an Egyptian-Israeli treaty requires another Camp David-style meeting between President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"I believe the next step will be a meeting at the ministerial level," Mr. Vance said, thereby signaling Mr. Carter's current reluctance to expose himself to the risk of a summit, and that the president wants Mr. Vance to make another try at reviving the stalled, four-month-old treaty negotiations.

In any new talks, Mr. Vance's partners are likely to be Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

State Department sources said yesterday that Washington has not yet contacted Egypt and Israel about a new meeting, and that no decisions have been made about time, place or participants. (The United States has formally (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Sources Cite 'State of Siege'

## Troops Patrol Kampala After Reported Sabotage

NAIROBI, Feb. 6 (NYT) — A series of explosions in Uganda, apparently the work of saboteurs, have damaged a fuel-storage tank in Kampala and an electricity substation at Jinja, diplomatic sources and Ugandan refugees here said.

The explosions occurred Saturday. By yesterday morning, electricity had been restored to most of Kampala, but with soldiers posted along streets and setting up roadblocks on major avenues, the city was described as "under siege."

Sporadic gunfire continued almost all weekend, according to Kampala residents contacted from here by telephone. They said soldiers had shot indiscriminately, killing several persons. The reports could not be independently confirmed.

Diplomatic sources, who admit they have little hard information about the situation, believe the sabotage campaign is the work of anti-government exiles who have slipped back into the country from Tanzania to spark an uprising.

Disruptive Role

"These are the Tanzanian-based exiles who, under the cover of war in the south (of Uganda), have snuck in and are doing what they can to disrupt," said a source. "There is no evidence yet of any capability of bringing down the government."

Since Oct. 30, Uganda and Tanzania have been fighting an off-and-on, again border war in the savanna west of Lake Victoria. At last report, the armies were in something of a standoff about three miles inside Uganda.

The former president of Uganda, Milton Obote, who was overthrown by President Idi Amin in 1971 and lives in exile in Tanzania, broke eight years of silence last month and called for a national uprising against the Amin regime.

"I call upon Ugandans in the Uganda Army and Air Force to rise up to their national duty by combining their efforts with those of the masses to overthrow Amin,"

he at a press conference. Mr. Obote said he was issuing his appeal because he judged the Amin government to be at its lowest ebb.

'Almost Bankrupt'

"Uganda is now almost bankrupt," he said. "The shops are empty. Schools have no textbooks and not even chalk or slates. Hospitals have no medicine," Mr. Obote said. "Amin cannot pay his soldiers. Policemen and other civil servants have not been paid since October last year — all these factors are of

considerable potency" in fomenting rebellion, he said.

It is considered significant that Tanzania would permit Mr. Obote to make such an appeal — as one more sign that President Julius Nyerere has become so angry at Marshal Amin that he is, in effect, willing to help overthrow him.

Many onlookers believe Marshal Amin's government is shakier than at any time since he seized power. The economy is stagnant, the army is restive and pockets of resistance

Water, Sewer Workers Threaten Strike

## Pay Talks Break Down in British Hospital Walkout

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The threat of a nationwide water strike loomed over Britain today and talks broke down to end a walkout that has crippled the country's hospitals.

Leaders of four unions representing 250,000 porters, cleaners, cooks and other hospital workers walked out of negotiations with management representatives today after 20 minutes. Frank Petherbridge, leader of the management negotiators, said he was ordered by Social Services Secretary David Ennals not to offer more than an 8.8-percent pay increase. "I am disappointed and frustrated," he said.

Alan Fisher, leader of the largest of the four unions, said, "We were not prepared to negotiate unless they made an offer much nearer 16 percent."

Mr. Fisher said that the unions will not step up action against hospitals but will order walkouts of gravediggers, school caretakers, garbage collectors, street cleaners and other public-service workers in towns that the 19 members of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Cabinet represent in Parliament. These would include Mr. Callaghan's district of Cardiff. Foreign Secretary David Owen's con-

sistency of Plymouth; Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's district of Leeds, and Mr. Ennals' constituency of Norwich.

Water Strike

Meanwhile, a nationwide water-and-sewer strike erupted as a major threat following the breakdown at 3 a.m. of talks between the state-run National Water Council and unions representing 33,000 workers.

The council raised its offer from

Yugoslavs Deny Tito Has Divorced

Jovanka and Wed Opera Singer

BELGRADE, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — A government spokesman today denied that President Tito, 86, has divorced his wife, Jovanka, 54, and remarried.

The spokesman said that he could confirm a denial of recent reports issued by the Yugoslav Embassy in Kuwait, Marshal Tito left Kuwait earlier this week for Iraq as part of a two-week tour of four Middle Eastern countries.

The reports asserted that he had divorced his wife and married Ger-

## Thousands March in Tehran In Support of Khomeini Rule

### Brown Aims To Shore Up U.S. Image

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration is preparing to begin a new diplomatic initiative in the Middle East this week to urge closer cooperation among pro-Western countries sharing concerns about growing instability in the region following the fall from power of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who is scheduled to leave for Saudi Arabia Friday, will discuss U.S. policy in the Middle East in the aftermath of the Iranian turmoil. His 10-day trip will also include visits to Jordan, Israel and Egypt.

Officials said that the long-planned Middle East trip has taken on a new dimension following the collapse of the shah's government. Mr. Brown is expected to focus on two themes: assuring the Saudi Arabian leaders, who have been shaken by events in Iran, and other heads of government that the administration intends to play a strong, unwavering role in the region; and emphasizing that apparent administration uncertainty on how to deal with Iran should not be construed as a sign of weakness.

Beyond that, Mr. Brown is expected to discuss for the first time the possibility of some form of regional cooperation among various pro-Western Middle Eastern nations. Administration officials said that Mr. Brown will urge the Arab nations to mute their concern over bilateral issues — including those dealing with Israel — and focus instead on regional links to head off instability and growing Soviet involvement.

'Worried Countries'  
"These countries are worried, they're hitting the ball to us and saying, 'We're all in trouble, what is the United States going to do?'" said an administration official involved in Middle East policy. "What Brown will do is hit the ball back and say, 'There are things that you've got to do, too,'" the official said.

Mr. Brown is expected to ask Saudi and Jordanian leaders to reverse their rejection of the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. He is also expected to urge the Saudis to increase their military and diplomatic role in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Religious leaders shake fists as Iranian Air Force jets fly over a march by supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran.

### 77 F-14s in Iran

## Egypt Offers to Hold Planes Sent to Shah

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has offered to let his country serve as a haven for such sensitive Iranian weaponry as the F-14 fighters already delivered to the Shah of Iran by the United States, administration sources said yesterday.

Mr. Sadat's offer, made during his recent meetings with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, is part of the Egyptian leader's effort to play a larger role in stabilizing the situation in the Middle East, according to administration officials.

But they added that F-14s sent to Egypt, even just for safekeeping, might alarm the Israelis. Carter administration officials are thus hoping that no emergency flyout of the 77 F-14s in Iran will be necessary.

The F-14s in Iran are armed with sophisticated Phoenix missiles and are equipped with highly secret gear that, according to military experts, would be an intelligence coup if obtained by the Soviet Union. The CIA already has dismantled much of its sensitive equipment in Iran, putting some of it in more secure areas than the northern border region and readying other gear for speedy evacuation.

Air Force Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in an interview yesterday that he thinks the military equipment that the United States has delivered to Iran "is secure."

The general said that Iran incurred obligations he declined to disclose to protect sensitive equipment purchased from the United States. "I have confidence in the integrity of the Iranian military," Gen. Jones said.

Asked if it were true that the aim is to destroy certain military equipment if it is in danger of falling into unfriendly hands, Gen. Jones refused to discuss contingency planning.

The thrust of Gen. Jones' remarks about the Iranian military was that it has held together remarkably well under difficult circumstances, and that "it has been unified at the top in strong support of the legal government."

### German Starfighter Crash

GLUECKSBURG, West Germany, Feb. 6 (AP) — The West German armed forces lost their 204th Starfighter jet yesterday. A Bundeswehr spokesman said the navy pilot survived the crash near a North Sea beach.



Milton Obote

## EEC to Offer Trade Pacts To Romania, Yugoslavia

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — Common Market foreign ministers agreed today to offer a trade agreement to Romania and approved more generous terms for a new accord with Yugoslavia.

The nine ministers gave the EEC commission the green light to negotiate with the two Balkan neighbors, whose strategic position makes them important to Western Europe's future.

Romania asked for an agreement with the EEC last month, thereby breaking ranks with the rest of Comecon, the 10-nation Soviet-bloc trade group. Talks between Comecon and the EEC commission are stalled on the question of whether the communist trade organization alone or its member countries individually have the right to conclude trade agreements with the Common Market.

The EEC foreign ministers also approved a new mandate for the commission's talks with Yugoslavia on an agreement to replace the five-year accord that expired last August.

Beyond Economics

The importance of the two accords is said to go beyond economics. The EEC countries want communist Yugoslavia to remain a non-aligned buffer between the Soviet bloc and the Mediterranean. Independent-minded Romania is a bulwark between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union itself.

EEC officials said the new mandate was approved after Britain and Ireland dropped objections to easier access to the community for Yugoslav products. Britain was concerned about refined petroleum products and Ireland about baby beef.

### Iran Jets Fly Over Protesters

TEHRAN, Feb. 6 (AP) — Iranian fighter planes and helicopters swooped low over sections of Tehran today in an apparent show of force as tens of thousands of marchers chanted support for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's nominee to head a provisional regime.

An aide to the ayatollah, Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, said that the flyover was another display of backing for Ayatollah Khomeini. He did not elaborate.

Pro-Khomeini demonstrators, however, apparently considered the flyover as a show of force for Premier Shapur Bakhtiar. They shook their fists at the aircraft and shouted "Allah Akbar" (God is great). A military spokesman dismissed the suggestion that the flyover was pro-Khomeini as "rubbish."

[Iran's revolutionary leaders said today that when the full cabinet of the provisional government created by Ayatollah Khomeini is named, the Khomeini regime will occupy government buildings and begin running the affairs of state, the Washington Post reported today. The threat — or bluff as it is regarded by the government of Mr. Bakhtiar — was made by Mr. Yazdi. He said that the opposition has "a legitimate right to go and take over a ministry." Mr. Yazdi added that a plan is under consideration to take over all government buildings "as soon as all members of the cabinets are appointed and we have considered the issues."]

3 Reported Slain

Elsewhere in Iran, the state radio said that 3 persons were killed and 27 injured in demonstrations in Zahedan.

The exodus of foreigners from Iran continued with about 400 Americans and 70 Canadians leaving in U.S. military transport planes. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that about 5,000 Americans remain in Iran of an estimated 50,000 who were here when the turmoil started a year ago.

Mr. Bakhtiar's foreign minister, Ahmed Mir-Fendereski, said that Ardeshir Zahedi's position as Iran's ambassador to the United States has been terminated. A spokesman for the Iranian Embassy in Washington said, however, that Mr. Zahedi was still the ambassador.

In other developments:

• Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was quoted in the West German news magazine Der Spiegel as saying that the United States failed to forecast events in Iran because "it didn't want to see them."

• U.S. sources in Tehran confirmed that Gen. Robert Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. forces (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Belgian Troops To Go to Zaire, Simonet States

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (AP) — Belgium has decided to send paratroopers to Zaire, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet said tonight. Highly reliable sources added that about 250 men are scheduled to leave Monday at the latest.

They are to go to Kitona, a naval and military base on the coast. The troops are being sent to Zaire "in the framework of the military cooperation agreement between Belgium and Zaire," the minister said.

"The Belgian troops will be assigned to help train Zaire troops," Mr. Simonet said. He noted that during his recent visit to Zaire, that country had not requested direct Belgian intervention, but that it had asked Belgium and other countries to improve the efficiency of its troops.

Highly reliable sources in Brussels said that Belgian authorities are seriously concerned by unrest in some areas of Zaire. Kinshasa is described as one of the areas of tension.



## On Way Home From U.S.

## Teng Arrives in Tokyo to Confer With Leaders

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (NYT) — A tired Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese deputy premier, arrived in Japan today on his way home from the United States and will spend two days here in talks with Japanese leaders.

Mr. Teng, 74, wore a heavy overcoat when he emerged from his plane at Tokyo's heavily-guarded Haneda airport. He was pale, and later canceled a dinner tonight with Japanese Foreign Minister Susao Sonoda. His visit underlines the existence of what advisers to Premier Masayoshi Ohira call the "triangular relationship" between Japan, China and United States — although they add that this is not directed against the Soviet Union.

Japan's relations with the Soviet Union have fallen to a low point following a Japanese government announcement that the Russians have reinforced their garrisons on two islands off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The islands are Kunashiri and Etorofu. Japan yesterday protested to the Soviet Union against the presence there of about 5,000 Soviet troops and over the building of radar stations and runways since early summer.

Japan claims that the islands, and two other small islands close by, Habomai and Shikotan, are Japanese territory. They were taken by the Soviet Union in 1945.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Japan had no intention of raising the subject of these "northern territories" at a Teng-Ohira meeting tomorrow, but China has, meanwhile, denounced the Soviet action in broadcast from Peking.

The basis of the "triangular relationship" between the United States, China and Japan is the normalization of relations between the United States and China on Jan. 1 and a treaty of peace and friendship concluded by China and Japan last year. The Japanese are not willing to interpret this relationship as an "alliance," officials said. In this

sense, they differ from Mr. Teng. But the Chinese leader's visit to Japan — his second in three months — marks the de facto existence of ties between Washington, Tokyo and Peking.

Mr. Teng and Mr. Ohira will discuss recent developments in the Far East and Southeast Asia on which the emerging association of the three nations can be seen to be having an impact.

In the Korean peninsula, North Korea, whose closest ally is China, is moving slowly toward a resump-

tion of bilateral talks with South Korea, which in turn has close military ties with the United States and trade and investment ties with both the United States and Japan.

The two Koreas are highly sensitive to any change in political atmosphere in the Far East. Their first round of post-Korean War direct talks took place between 1971 and 1973 when prospects for a rapprochement between Peking and Washington were good and when Japan concluded diplomatic relations with China.

Japan, like China, does not wish to appear to be intervening in Korean affairs — that would be counterproductive, officials said. But Foreign Minister Sonoda told the Diet today that he will act as an "intermediary" between Seoul and Peking, at the request of the Koreans.

"I have been asked by South Korean ruling party members to act as an intermediary between South Korea and China to improve their relations when Mr. Teng visits Tokyo," said Mr. Sonoda. "I am ready to play that role."

North Korean leader Kim Il Sung has proposed a first meeting with South Korea's President Park Chung Hee — at a lower official level — on Feb. 20 and it is Mr. Park's turn to respond to this proposal.

"It is natural that Japan should make a move to create an environment which will lead to the resumption of a dialogue between North and South Korea," Mr. Sonoda said.

Mr. Teng and Mr. Ohira will also discuss events in Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam and Cambodia, officials said. There, too, Japan has played a diplomatic card, hinting to Hanoi that it may cut off economic aid worth \$70 million a year unless Vietnamese forces withdraw from Cambodia.

This is a move that is welcome to China and to the United States, but the Soviet Union "told me that Japan should not freeze its aid to Vietnam," Mr. Sonoda told parliament. "The Soviet Union considers that this would be a hegemonistic (anti-Soviet) move," he explained.

China-Japanese relations are developing at a much faster pace than usually frigid Soviet-Japanese relations as big business in Japan, the arbiter of the nation's foreign economic policy, has concluded that trade prospects are better in China than in Siberia. But Mr. Ohira is also anxious to maintain as good relations as possible with the Soviet Union, according to his staff.

Japan may have tilted some distance toward China in the Chinese-Soviet dispute by concluding a peace treaty with Peking first and not with Moscow — despite years of discussion of this matter with the Kremlin.

## Swiss Population Up 40,000 in '78

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The population of Switzerland rose by 40,000 last year, moving to 5,366,000 from 5,326,000 in 1977, the Federal Statistics Bureau said today.

This increase was due to a new law allowing the children of a foreign father and Swiss mother to obtain Swiss nationality within a year, the bureau said.

## Thousands Demonstrate To Back Khomeini Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

In Europe, has left Iran after more than a month. Sources said that he was in Iran to urge the Iranian military to support Mr. Bakhtiar.

Ayatollah Khomeini's supporters have said that Gen. Huseini's presence was an example of U.S. interference in Iran.

## Bakhtiar Vow

Mr. Bakhtiar told the lower house of parliament that he would remain in office "even if all the parliamentary deputies resign," until he conducts the next general election, despite demands by Ayatollah Khomeini that he resign immediately.

"I have nothing to do with governments that exist in the imagination of people and are mere of a joke," Mr. Bakhtiar said of Ayatollah Khomeini's designation of Mehdi Bazargan as interim premier. "But if they start taking action, I will respond accordingly."

The state radio reported that parliament approved dissolving the SAVAK secret police and speeding up the corruption trials of former officials.

Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday named Mr. Bazargan, a longtime foe of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, to form a transition government. He said it would hold elections for a constituent assembly that would ratify a new constitution abolishing the 2,500-year-old monarchy and making Iran an Islamic republic.

## "No Objection"

Mr. Bakhtiar told Radio Tehran: "I will have no objection to the announcement of a temporary government provided this government plays the role of a shadow government or future government. But if it comes to action, it's a different thing."

Mr. Bazargan said that his government would be a real one, not a shadow cabinet.

[The Washington Post reported from Qom that Ayatollah Khomeini, the second most influential Shiite Muslim leader in Iran, had given his support today to Ayatollah Khomeini's appointment of Mr. Bazargan. But he ex-

pressed veiled reservations about the autocratic way in which Mr. Bazargan was named.

[This and more overt criticism from other quarters appeared to bring Iran's religious and political opposition closer to a potential rift over Ayatollah Khomeini's domination of the movement.]

The officer corps is generally considered loyal to the shah and Mr. Bakhtiar, but some Western diplomats believe the commanders doubt their own strength and are eager to find a way to compromise with Ayatollah Khomeini.

## Bakhtiar Support Downgraded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Fearing that Ayatollah Khomeini may succeed in squeezing Mr. Bakhtiar from office within a day or two, the State Department declined yesterday to associate itself actively with Mr. Bakhtiar's fate.

Reports from Tehran that Ayatollah Khomeini's forces are pushing to get the parliament to meet this week and refuse to give Mr. Bakhtiar a vote of confidence have reportedly caused U.S. policy-makers to revise downward their estimates of Mr. Bakhtiar's chances for survival.

But White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied yesterday that President Carter had concluded that the Bakhtiar government could not surmount the political challenges it faces.

Mr. Carter was told yesterday that Mr. Bakhtiar's government is in a better position now, as a result of its handling of Ayatollah Khomeini's return last week and because of new cohesiveness in the army, a senior U.S. official said. That assessment was given to Mr. Carter yesterday by Gen. Huseini on his return from Tehran on Sunday.

The twists and turns of the Iranian situation in recent days have left the Carter administration clinging to the army and to the often amended, often ignored, constitution of 1906 as the only two levers of policy still available in the crisis.



MISSIONARY'S SKULL — The skull of Spanish missionary Diego de Saura is displayed in Manila by Bishop Fernandez Martin of Mindanao. It will be enshrined at Boac, on Marinduque, where Saura worked from 1621 to 1633.

## Pakistani Supreme Court Upholds Bhutto Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)

cy, were convicted of supplying the automatic weapons for the assault. Mr. Bhutto was convicted of instigating the attack.

The condemned men were also sentenced to seven years in prison, to be served if their bailing sentences were commuted.

The government also has six noncapital charges pending against Mr. Bhutto. These charges include electoral fraud, abuse of official powers, misuse of public funds and avoidance of customs duty on items purchased abroad.

## Appeals for Clemency

As the head of the Pakistani government for five and a half years, as president and then as prime minister, Mr. Bhutto had traveled widely. He had become a personal friend of many foreign political leaders. Some of his highly placed friends, including Shab Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, were reported to have written to Gen. Zia requesting clemency for Mr. Bhutto.

Appeals were received today from Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and several heads of government, including British Prime Minister James Callaghan, to save Mr. Bhutto from the gallows.

The former prime minister is an urban man who was born to wealth and was educated at Oxford and at the University of California at Berkeley. He mingled easily with kings and presidents. Mr. Bhutto was also able to communicate with his nation's factory workers and peasants as no other Pakistani leader could be to do.

He was given the credit, even by some of his critics, for the restoration of national pride after the demoralizing war of 1971, in which Pakistan's eastern territory became an independent Bangladesh.

However, other critics accused Mr. Bhutto of some responsibility

for the misgovernment that led to the secession, in which Pakistan lost more than half of its former population and a significant share of the national industrial base.

Mr. Bhutto has continued to command the loyalty of millions of Pakistanis. Before and during his trial, he maintained that he was the victim of a plot by foreign powers.

The former prime minister implied that the United States had instigated the prosecution because of his commitment to the Palestinian cause against Israel and because he was determined to buy a nuclear reprocessing plant from France with which Pakistan could have converted the spent fuel from the nation's one nuclear reactor into material that could be used in atomic weapons.

Mr. Bhutto's overthrow has sidetracked that plan.

## Afghanistan Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizing her for what they hope will be an eventual confrontation with the Marxists. They have formed an umbrella group, the Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan, with a 60-member executive board headed by Sibtullah Mojaddidi, who is a member of an Afghan family of Moslem religious figures and who formerly directed an Afghan center in Copenhagen.

## Seeks Mnarchy

Mr. Mojaddidi said, "So far, no government has offered help; we are living on hope only." He spoke in the large main reception room of a mansion, which has a white tent in the front garden for a private guard armed with rifles and shotguns made in Kabul, a settlement where the manufacture of small arms has been a cottage industry for generations.

Disident Afghan groups linked loosely with Mr. Mojaddidi's organization include the Jamiat ul-Islami, or Islamic Society.

A separate opposition group called the Hezbi Islami, or Islamic Party, has been seeking the restoration of the monarchy under the deposed King Mohammed Zahir Shah, who was exiled in Italy following his overthrow in a 1973 coup led by his cousin, Gen. Sadr Mohammed Daud. Gen. Daud established a republic, with himself as president, and governed until he was killed during Mr. Taraki's coup last year.

At the bare-walled headquarters of the Jamiat ul-Islami, a 26-year-old Afghan named Khan Mohammed, who was identified as a guerrilla commander, said that he would soon be returning to Afghanistan with a donkey-load of rifle cartridges purchased in Peshawar.

Mr. Mohammed was asked how the guerrillas could hope to prevail against the modern arms supplied to the government by the Soviet Union, including MiG-23 planes. The guerrilla quietly replied, "When the people decide to rid themselves of a rotten government, they can win."

The dissidents said that 32,000 Afghans have fled to Pakistan and represent a large power base for guerrilla warfare.

Even the *mujahids*, the holy warriors, as the guerrillas call themselves, described the current resistance as more of a harassing operation than a full-scale rebellion.

But informed Pakistanis said that the tempo of the resistance could change. A Peshawar journalist in close touch with Afghan affairs predicted "fierce fighting when the snow melts" to free the mountain passes for easier movement in the spring.

"The Saudis have the money, the Egyptians have the manpower, we have the technology," said an administration official. "How this evolves into some form of regional relationship is something that Brown, and the Saudis and the others will deal with."

## Following Government Moves

## Church and State Crisis Brewing in Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique (WP) — The church and state in Mozambique, close allies in colonial times, but at sword's points after independence, appear to be on the verge of open confrontation.

The crisis, brewing since early November, has suddenly surfaced with the forced closing of 15 Catholic mission churches, one Nazarene and three Presbyterian churches, and the Anglican cathedral in Gaza province, just north of the capital, last month.

The country's Catholic bishops have sent a letter complaining about that measure, plus the recent restriction of all missionaries in northernmost Cabo Delgado province to the coastal town of Pemba, to the government.

The Catholic hierarchy seems to fear that freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the constitution, is seriously threatened. But officials of the ruling Frelimo Party disagree, claiming that the real issue is the refusal of the powerful Catholic Church to redefine its once privileged role to fit into an independent, Marxist-oriented Mozambique.

"I hope we can find a modus vivendi with the party," said Archbishop Alexandre dos Santos. "I do not think they will go so far as to close down the church altogether."

Under Portuguese colonial rule, the Catholic Church was an extremely powerful political institution with a membership of 1.6 million. It ran most of the schools and hospitals for the African population in the countryside, giving it additional influence there.

Frelimo partisans who led the struggle for Mozambique's independence found the Catholic Church and colonial government blocking a peace pact.

They have never forgotten or forgiven the Catholic Church, and Frelimo's Marxist leaders are now also squaring off against it on ideological grounds.

In addition to the large Catholic following, there are said to be 1 million Moslems and 500,000 Protestants of a total population of around 12 million.

The Catholic churches closed by Frelimo in January were all located on large mission stations that also include schools, hospitals and living quarters for priests and nuns. There are scores of these stations throughout the country and Catholic authorities say it is highly likely most of them will be closed.

A priest from one of the churches closed down in Gaza province said local officials had forbidden him to hold services under the trees or in private residences. They had also told him permission would be granted only to build a new church, miles from the present site, he said.

However, a top Frelimo Party official said there was no intention of outlawing worship under the trees and that the crackdown was limited to those churches located on mission sites where the state had already taken over schools and hospitals shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

The present situation is confused, with only mission churches and a handful of others shut down in Gaza province and

others in other parts of the country. The present situation is confused, with only mission churches and a handful of others shut down in Gaza province and

others in other parts of the country.

Soviet Minister Retires  
MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Soviet Fishing Minister Alexander Ishkov, 74, has retired on pension, Tass said today. No replacement has been named.

## Pol Pot's Soldiers Claim Strike at Vietnam Forces

BANGKOK, Feb. 6 (AP) — Guerrillas of former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot claimed today to be striking at Vietnamese forces on land and sea, and intelligence sources here said that the Cambodians had established some strong positions along the Thai-Cambodian frontier.

Although the Cambodians were reported operating in small units, the sources said that they still had field artillery pieces in some areas. A report of the Pol Pot camp's radio today claimed that artillery had been used against a Vietnamese position along Highway 4, connecting Phnom Penh and the sea.

Thai and Western sources noted that the guerrillas had been building up in areas near the Thai frontier. The Vietnamese have stayed away from the immediate border area so far, probably for political reasons.

The Pol Pot radio — Voice of Democratic Kampuchea — claimed that between Jan. 29 and Feb. 3 its forces had scored victories in seven areas of Cambodia, including the island of Koh Kong, where a Vietnamese vessel was reportedly damaged.

The sources said that large numbers of gunboats were operating off the southwestern coast of Cambodia, often firing at targets on land. The Pol Pot side is believed to have a few gunboats left.

Two other areas pinpointed as

missionaries in Cabo Delgado restricted. While some missionaries are being imprisoned or expelled on such charges as homosexuality and immoral conduct, others are still being granted visas to cov and work in the country.

## Treaty Talks Downgraded

(Continued from Page 1)

invited Egypt and Israel to resume their peace talks under Mr. Vance mediation, the State Department announced today, according to United Press International. Spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d did not disclose dates or locales for the effort. Some officials say they expect the talks to resume later this month in Washington, however.

Mr. Vance's comments came as he and Defense Secretary Harold Brown appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to outline administration proposals for \$8.9 billion in foreign-aid and military-assistance programs for fiscal 1980. It was the first formal meeting in this Congress of the committee.

But instead of centering on foreign aid, most of the questions concerned the relationship between the Egyptian-Israeli talks and uncertainties created by the internal crisis in Iran.

Mr. Vance said that the Iranian situation had demonstrated Egypt and Israel the need for the United States to contribute to the region's stability by "returning to the bargaining table and resolving the difference blocking a peace pact."

But, he noted, the recent failure of special Middle East envoy Fred Atherton Jr. to find solutions for some of the lesser Egyptian-Israeli disagreements had made clear that the impasse "can be dealt with only as a package."

Such a package, he said, would have to include all outstanding issues — both draft-treaty interpretations and the more sensitive matter of "how to establish a self-governing authority" for the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The big stumbling block has been Egypt's insistence that the treaty be accompanied by a timetable and target date for concluding separate negotiations on the question of Palestinian autonomy. Israel, while agreeing to negotiate on that issue after completion of a peace treaty, has refused to accept a timetable or target date.

State Department sources said that Mr. Vance, who shuttled successfully between Cairo and Jerusalem in December, is reluctant to undertake another such mission and would prefer to have the ministerial meeting in Washington.

## Israel Ready on Talks

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Israel is ready to resume peace talks with Egypt, and the Cabinet is likely to approve a U.S. invitation to continue negotiations in Washington on the ministerial level, government sources said today.

Prime Minister Begin said Jan. 28 that Israel is prepared to continue negotiations despite the unsuccessful efforts of Mr. Atherton to resolve differences on two key articles in the draft treaty.

**HARRY'S N.Y. BAR**  
Est. 1911  
5 rue Bayou, PARIS  
Falkentum Str. 9 Munich.

**Attention Doctors (MD'S)**  
Undergraduate Students  
Prepare for  
**VQE • ECFMG**  
**FLEX • MCAT**  
**GMAT • GRE**  
U.S. Nat'l Med. & Dent. Boards  
U.S. National Nursing Boards

**Stanley H. Kaplan**  
EDUCATIONAL  
SERVICES LTD.

Located in  
Lugano, Switzerland.  
Address: Via del Tiglio 14, 6900  
Lugano, Switzerland.  
Phone: 091-51-2721.  
Valuable basic Sciences home  
study notes for all areas covered on  
the examination for M.B. Part 1.  
Comprehensive Textbook Topics to be  
used at any of our Topex Centers.  
Materials constantly updated.  
Our broad range of programs, coupled  
with over 40 years' experience and  
success provides an unrivaled of  
learning knowledge and enables us to  
offer the best preparation available.

Stanley H. Kaplan  
Educational Services, Ltd.  
535 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10022  
212-637-1488

For reservations, contact your travel  
agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton  
Reservation Service office in Frankfurt,  
Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London,  
Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

**Hilton**  
International

**LONDON HILTON**  
There's so much to remember at this  
world famous hotel. The views across  
Mayfair and Hyde Park from the spacious  
guest rooms. Polynesian lunches at  
Trader Vic's. Pre-theatre suppers at the  
Scandinavian Sandwich Shop. Dinners  
at the Hilton Roof Restaurant and the  
Wellington. Leaving the 22 Park Lane  
Disco Bar at early morning.

**KENSINGTON HILTON**  
Remember London. Choose  
this comfortable hotel close  
to Kensington's shops. West  
London Air Terminal and  
Holland Park. The West End  
is only minutes away. The  
hotel's English and  
Japanese restaurants,  
Tudor Bar and Lounge.

**CAVALIERI HILTON**  
One of the world's great hotels,  
with unforgettable panoramic  
views of Rome. There's a park,  
a swimming pool, tennis courts,  
golfing green, sauna and  
health club. Plus superb  
restaurants and bars, and  
extra-large, luxurious rooms.

**BRUSSELS HILTON**  
This elegant hotel stands on the  
Boulevard du Waterlool in the  
equally elegant shopping area of  
Brussels, not far from the Grand  
Place. The five floors have been  
styled by the well-known  
courtiener Givency. All rooms  
have fine views. Dine memorably  
at the Roof Restaurant.



## After 3d Week of Walkout

## Scarcity of Strike-Breakers Forces U.S. Lettuce to Rot

By Lou Cannon and Katharine MacDonald

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (WP) — It is axiomatic in the turbulent history of farm-labor conflict in the Southwest that union victory is a strike near the border of its cheap, plentiful supply of Mexican labor.

That axiom seems to be going awry after a carefully designed about that United Farm Workers' resident Cesar Chavez calls "a team strike" because of its virtual absence of strike-breakers.

But growers say that the dream will become a nightmare for U.S. growers if Mr. Chavez's demands are met.

As the Imperial Valley strike enters its third week, the eight struck growers, who produce nearly a third of the nation's winter (iceberg) lettuce, have been unable to get a surplus labor force, either legal or illegal. The crop is rotting in fields.

"No Mexican farmworkers in his mind is going to break the strike," Mr. Chavez said recently at Tehachapi Mountain headquarters, 350 miles north of the struck fields. "It's just impossible."

As the growers see it, Mr. Chavez's confidence is partly the result of intimidation of Mexican workers by the UFW, which has a pro-strike advertisement in Mexican newspapers. The union accuses growers of encouraging racism by emphasizing the Mexican nationality and recruiting non-Mexican high school students as volunteer harvesters.

**'Green-Carders'**  
Most of the strikers are Mexican immigrants, so-called "green-carders" who legally cross the border each day. The growers, who depend on labor supply and resent its scarcity, point out that these field hands earn far more than they did in Mexico.

Both sides agree that last week's over-staged "Volunteer Harvest" was of no more than symbolic significance. Grower publicist I. Roberts estimates that not more than 5 percent of the crop can be brought in by volunteers. His "W" counterpart, Marc Grossman, sneered that the volunteers are mainly children and women of old people. The ladies' bridge club of Pasadena could do a better job of picking lettuce.

Before the strike is over, the economic impact on both sides — and consumers nationwide — promises to be great, and not only in the case of lettuce. The Imperial Valley, where only eight of 28 lettuce growers have been struck, produces 95 percent of the nation's iceberg crop. It also produces substantial amounts of celery, asparagus, fennel and tomatoes, and the timing of those crops has been disrupted.

Furthermore, the strike is considered certain to spread. It has already spilled over into the Salinas valley in Northern California.

## Exposure of U.S. Secrets Feared at FBI Trial

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Sensitive national security information, including details of continuing counterintelligence operations against Palestinian terrorists, could be exposed at the approaching trial of three former FBI officials, intelligence sources and others have learned in interviews.

Although there is no strong indication that the trial of Patrick Gray, a former FBI director, and two other officials, has been derailed, federal District Judge William Bryant is faced with delicate questions of national security versus the rights of the accused. He is expected to rule on pretrial motions in the next two weeks, and the trial has been set for March 5 in Washington.

Mr. Gray, Mark Felt and Edward Miller are charged with ordering FBI agents to burglarize private homes and offices in 1972 and 1973 to further a search for fugitive members of the militant anti-war Weather Underground group.

Even though the charges deal with events more than five years old, the former positions of the defendants in the bureau raised a question that current national security information might come out of the trial. Mr. Gray was then the director, Mr. Felt was his chief deputy and Mr. Miller was in charge of counterintelligence.

Most of the pretrial motions and arguments are under court seal, but reviews by The New York Times have disclosed the following key issues before Judge Bryant:

• The government is seeking a widely worded "protective order" that would require the defense to close before trial every instance in which it felt it would get into national security matters in preparing its case. The government's position, according to several sources, is more sweeping than a similar protective order recently granted in the prosecution of an International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. executive in Washington.

In at least one instance, Mr. Gray is known to have ordered a search by the support of former President Richard Nixon, to find out about Palestinian terrorist activities in the United States. Evidence necessary to contrast this with what he is now charged with in the Weather Underground case could disclose cur-

where a few of the struck Imperial Valley growers have operations that have been shut. Mr. Chavez views the strike as part of an overall strategy that will "bridge some of the disparities between farm workers and other workers."

Mr. Chavez has always said that the UFW fought simply for survival — first, against the grape growers of the San Joaquin Valley and then against the Teamsters. But the passage of a state law ensuring collective bargaining, gaining — and a subsequent jurisdictional agreement between the UFW and the Teamsters — have given Mr. Chavez's union new muscle.

Its leader now thinks of the UFW as a union that can behave like an industrial labor union, one that can bargain effectively for major economic benefits. That concept was reflected in the UFW's first contract proposal, which asked for a minimum wage increase from \$3.70 an hour to \$5.25. The struck growers offered a 7 percent raise — 36 cents an hour — which they said complied with President Carter's wage guidelines.

Jon Vessey, a struck grower, says that 80 percent of the workers are on piece rates, earning between \$8 and \$12 an hour. Caridad Sanchez, a state labor analyst, says that the hourly average is never less than \$6 or \$7. But she adds that about half of the workers drop below the \$4-an-hour level in pre-harvest periods.

Mr. Carter's guidelines are supposed to apply only to those earning more than \$4 or more an hour.

Under the contract sought by Mr. Chavez, a loader who now makes as much as \$89 a day (excluding medical benefits) would make \$220. Crew members who get the piece rate of 57 cents per 24-head box would get 87 cents a box.

**Mediation Rejected**  
The growers, fearing a long strike, have asked for federal mediation. Mr. Chavez, aware that he has more economic power now than he is likely to have later, has rejected mediation. By striking selected targets at a time when lettuce prices are high, Mr. Chavez has tried to encourage the growers, who can see their competitors making huge profits, to make a quick and generous settlement.

(A check of several Washington area grocery stores showed that most were selling iceberg lettuce for 79 cents a head, up from last month's price range of 49 to 59 cents.)

The question is whether Mr. Chavez struck too soon. The UFW pays only \$25 a week in strike benefits, and no payments were made during the first two weeks of the walkout. Some doubt that the farm workers will be able to hold out during a long strike, and the growers hope that their increasing desperation will turn them away from Mr. Chavez.

Current counterintelligence efforts against the Communist Party in the United States and domestic Maoist groups could also be exposed in the case, the intelligence sources said. They added that such techniques as "surveillance techniques" FBI term for burglaries, are still used in these two matters with the permission of the attorney general and that disclosure of the techniques might be diplomatically embarrassing to the United States and a dangerous security breach.

One crucial issue is whether there can be a legal "surveillance entry." The government has maintained that the president has the right to order such an entry to place a microphone or make a search, when the suspected group is operating directly for a foreign power. It may be germane to the defense if it can prove that the Weather Underground was operating at the direction of the Soviet Union, Cuba or North Vietnam.

**Radicals Sentenced**  
In Los Angeles, meanwhile, four members of two different radical groups who pleaded guilty to conspiring to bomb the office of a conservative state legislator were sentenced yesterday to three years each in prison, the minimum term.

Two of the defendants, Emily Bissell and Leslie Mullin, both 34, are self-proclaimed members of the Weather Underground. The other two, Thomas Justesen, 28, and Marc Perry, 30, are members of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.

They were arrested Nov. 19, 1977, hours before FBI agents said they planned to set off a bomb outside State St. Calif.

A fifth defendant in the case, Clayton Van Lydegraft, 63, described as a longtime theoretician of the U.S. leftist movement, pleaded not guilty.

**Nato War Exercises End Two Days Early**  
KATTERBACH, West Germany, Feb. 6 (AP) — NATO's Reforger 79 winter war exercises today ended two days ahead of schedule, because a thaw made it impossible to continue without damaging farmland.

About 66,000 troops engaged in the maneuvers, coming from the United States, Canada, Britain, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and West Germany.

The police had encircled the farm vehicles as they were parked during a rally at the Capitol yesterday afternoon. The tactic guaranteed a smooth evening rush hour, and there was no letup today de-



TAKING IT ALL IN STRIDE — Tennessee, a giraffe at Lion Country Safari near Irvine, Calif., doesn't let a fiberglass cast interfere with his daily constitutional. Tennessee got stuck in some mud during a recent rainstorm and broke his leg while trying to get out.

## During Washington Manifestation

## Bergland Lashes out at Farmer Protest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — Police kept a tight corral around the tractors of thousands of militant farmers today as Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland charged that some of the protesters were "driven" by just old-fashioned greed.

Mr. Bergland said that the disruptive tactics of the farmers were "an unmitigated disaster, from a public relations point of view." He added that the display tended "to discredit all of agriculture and does not reflect the majority" of those who till the soil.

There were isolated reports of rock-throwing and slashing of tires on police cars, but authorities stymied the traffic-snarl tactics with which the American Agriculture Movement protesters had tied the capital in knots a day earlier, when 19 protesters were arrested.

At noon today, only one arrest had been reported. A farmer was charged with driving his tractor on a sidewalk.

Police had answered the motorized protest yesterday with their own vehicular show of force. They surrounded the main armies of tractors and trucks with squad cars and other government vehicles after the farm vehicles were parked on the mall, a grassy strip between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.

Authorities and protest leaders met without success today in what police called an effort toward a compromise under which the farmers could demonstrate without violence or major disruptions of traffic.

But Tom Kersey, head of a protest contingent from Georgia, said that the police presented several demands "and we didn't agree to any of them." Thus the standoff continued, with the farmers determined to drive their tractors and the police blocking the way.

Police said they asked that the tractors remain off expressways and not travel on city streets before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m., that drivers obey traffic rules and that "wagon masters" control caravan routes.

Several farmers said that those conditions were unacceptable because they should have the same rights to drive their 1,350 vehicles as regular motorists.

Deputy Police Chief Robert Klotz warned that unless the 3,500 farmers bend on the issue, "I'm not unhappy with the way it is now" — meaning virtual impoundment of the tractors.

**Secretary's Stand**  
Mr. Bergland, meanwhile, said that despite their claims of financial hardship, the protesters have yet to present cohesive proposals for helping farmers — "and until they do, I'm not going to respond to their individual demands."

In the first of several public appearances in which he reiterated a tough administration line, the secretary said many of the farmers in the protest were "generally representing what we describe as local problems."

"There are others who have made bad business judgments, paid too much money for land . . . Others are seeking publicity and others are driven by just old-fashioned greed," Mr. Bergland said on ABC-TV's "Good Morning America."

In a separate interview before a speech to state agriculture officials, he called the demonstration "an unmitigated disaster" and declared he would not deal with the farmers "in any public confrontation . . . I won't go out in the streets."

Although many of the farmers have demanded higher government price supports for their crops, Mr. Bergland said "some want federal guarantees of full parity prices and some say they want the government out of the business. They can't get their act together."

The police had encircled the farm vehicles as they were parked during a rally at the Capitol yesterday afternoon. The tactic guaranteed a smooth evening rush hour, and there was no letup today de-

spite the farmers' intention to put the tractors back on the streets. "We feel like we're in bondage. I don't trust anybody I see out there," said Jerry Hanning, a farmer from near Lansing, Mich.

"When we break out of here — it may take a month — all hell will break loose," Mr. Hanning said.

Like many others, he spent the night inside the police corral. Others went to Washington hotels.

Yesterday, 19 farmers were arrested and 19 vehicles hauled off the streets, where they had been abandoned to snarl traffic. One farmer was hospitalized. Six policemen were hurt.

## On Resolution by Republicans

## Carter Aides Accept Challenge on SALT

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — White House officials yesterday accepted a Republican challenge to turn the upcoming SALT debate into a broad examination of the Carter administration's foreign policy.

Seeking to turn the Republican stance to the administration's advantage, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Republican concerns about the U.S. defense posture should lead them to support President Carter's budget proposals for increased defense spending.

"If they share the president's view of the need to improve our defense capability we would welcome their support," Mr. Powell said.

The Republican challenge to the White House was in a resolution adopted Saturday by a conference of GOP leaders in Easton, Md. The resolution calls for making the Senate debate on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty the occasion for questioning the "total military and foreign policy relationship" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

White House officials took some comfort from the fact that adoption of the resolution was engineered by Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., as an alternative to proposals that would have set strict conditions for approval of SALT-2.

Sen. Baker, a potential GOP challenger to President Carter in 1980, was crucial to the administration's Panama Canal treaties victory last year. Sen. Baker and 15 of his Senate Republican colleagues voted for the treaties — providing the two-vote margin for victory — and they will be equally important in the SALT debate.

At the Easton conference, the Republican leadership took the position that consideration of SALT-2 must be "linked" to other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and Soviet behavior around the world. "Linkage is a fact of life," Sen. Baker said.

There was considerable irony in this, for Sen. Baker's assertion is virtually identical to the arguments that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national-security adviser, was making last year. Concerned about the presence of Soviet-supported Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa, Mr. Brzezinski argued that such Soviet activities inevitably would be linked to SALT-2, possibly endangering its approval.

**Administration Stance**  
More recently, however, Mr. Brzezinski has dropped the linkage argument, adopting the administration position that SALT-2 is so important it should be considered on its own merits, without regard to other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations.

While Sen. Baker and other Republicans talked about linkage, White House officials predicted the final Senate votes will turn more directly on the treaty itself.

Mr. Powell said that the administration experts Senate members to vote on SALT-2 "without any personal or partisan motives."

If Republicans are concerned about such issues as the strength of NATO forces in Western Europe, "the way to deal with it is to support our efforts to strengthen our position there," he said.

How you have the opportunity to buy fine quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use at tremendous savings to you from the leading first source diamond company of the diamond centre of the world. Contact us for full information, or visit us.



IDS  
International Diamond Sales  
Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.  
Tel. 031-31 7764, Telex 35355 Indaba  
London Sales: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP.  
Tel. 01-836 43 43  
(All Diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)

## We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.

Every day we fly the world.

We take Germans to America and Italians to the Middle East and beyond. We take tourists from Australia to the American West. Business travelers from London to Frankfurt. We take Texas oil people to the oil capitals of the world. All on the world's largest fleet of 747s and 747SPs.

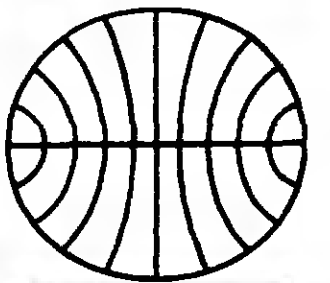
And because we have a whole world to fly, we have a good idea what the world wants from an airline.

They want attention. And they want to be left alone. They want to put their trust in long experience. And they want a lot of new ideas.

They want an airline committed to making air travel available to everyone.

And they want an airline that stays great by knowing how to get better.

See your Travel Agent, and suggest Pan Am, the airline that flies to seventy-one cities in forty-seven countries around the world. Every day.



PAN AM



## 'Our Objective: Penetrate the Iron Curtain'

## Albania's Leka: Vagabond Would-Be King

John Edlin

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (AP)** — The son of the late King Zog of Albania, holding court with his Burmese military adviser at a \$140-a-day hotel suite here, today vowed that he would someday occupy the throne in his Communist-ruled nation.

Prince Leka also pooh-poohed suggestions that he had left \$17 million in debts in Spain, from which he was expelled last week. Declaring that his debts in Madrid were probably "more like millions of pesetas," the pretender to the Albanian throne asserted that aides already were working to settle those Spanish commitments. A peseta is worth 14 U.S. cents.

When Monomattapa Hotel manager George Lehman heard about the question of the debts at the

news conference, he stopped the dispensing of free drinks in a cocktail bar in the suite where the prince was addressing about 40 foreign and local reporters and television crews.

It was the first time the prince had spoken to the media since his expulsion from Spain. Prince Leka, whose father was deposed in 1939, was expelled from his villa outside Madrid amid allegations that he had large caches of weapons there. The arsenal was said to include submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, grenades and ammunition.

Readily Admits to Charges  
He readily admitted that the charges were valid. The arms were, he said, for his guerrillas to overthrow the Communist government in Albania. And, he claimed, the police and army "knew about the arms."

Why, then, was he kicked out of Spain?

"Perhaps because we were becoming a bit too successful in our operations in Albania," said the prince, who explained that he had an unspecified number of active supporters involved in a guerrilla and propaganda war against the Albanian leadership.

There had been, he thought, "pressure [brought] to bear" by undisclosed forces to get him out of his base in Spain. Now, he said, he was temporarily staying in the Rhodesian capital before moving to another country "as close as I can get to the area of operations."

Prince Leka, who on a previous visit was the guest of Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der

Byl, was armed with a 9mm pistol and had three bodyguards with him.

Before today, journalists seeking to interview the prince had been told by hotel management that they "might be shot" if they ventured near his room on the 19th floor.

The management also said that the prince was under the personal protection of a "Prince Wong," his Burmese military adviser.

To reporters' questions, Prince Leka declined to divulge the source of his financial support. He did, however, deny that he had ever been bankrolled by the Shah of Iran.

But, admitting that the passports he and his entourage are traveling under were printed by him in the name of the "Albanian government in exile," Prince Leka said he was allowed into most countries, including the United States and Britain.

He also claimed to have direct contacts with the royal houses of Britain and the Netherlands, but would not elaborate.

Prince Leka brands what is called the National Council for the Liberation of Albania, and predicts that he will return to power "with certain eventual victory." He did not indicate a timetable for so doing.

But he expressed fears that if President Tito, 86 and said to be ailing, were to die soon, the Soviet Union would move to occupy both Yugoslavia and neighboring Albania.

'Difficult Question'

Questioned whether, as a leader of an apparent guerrilla movement, he was a Communist, Prince Leka said he was not. He said he was a nationalist, he supports or opposes black nationalist guerrillas fighting for control of Rhodesia, the prince paused and said, "That is a difficult question for me."

He quickly added that an internal settlement reached between Rhodesia's white minority government and three moderate black leaders (it excludes the guerrillas, who have fought a six-year war) was the "ideal solution."

Prince Leka's father, Zog, was once renowned for the many military and political battles he fought as the "Balkan Napoleon." Prince Leka was born in 1939, two days before the invasion of Mussolini's troops forced his father's exile, which was prolonged by the communist takeover of Albania after World War II.

King Zog died in Paris in 1961, and contemporary rumors had it that he had fled Albania with millions of dollars in gold ingots and gems. King Zog's lifetime ambition was to return to Albania as ruler; his son and heir shares that dream.

In a previous visit to Rhodesia, the prince told reporters: "I am here to visit the war theater and to see how the guerrilla and the anti-guerrilla operations work. We are mounting military operations against the communist regime in my country on a small scale. We have been doing this for two years. Our objective," he said, "is to penetrate the iron curtain."

The prince, groomed as an army officer at Sandhurst, Britain's elite military academy, says that he has in the last few years examined military tactics in such countries as Angola, Mozambique, Thailand and Vietnam.

He is expected to depart Rhodesia in the next few weeks. Some of his aides are known to be in Italy, but his destination, spokesmen said, is secret.



Albania's Prince Leka, with wife Susan, left, and mother, Queen Geraldine, has taken refuge in Rhodesia after being expelled from Spain for harboring a large cache of arms. He is planning the overthrow of Albania's Communist regime.

## To Reverse Decade of Disinterest

## Panel Reportedly to Push For U.S. Radiation Agency

By Richard D. Lyons

**WASHINGTON (NYT)** — A White House task force investigating the effects of radiation on participants in atomic tests and workers on nuclear projects will make recommendations aimed at reversing a decade of federal disinterest in the health hazards posed by low-level radiation.

Sources within the Radiation Interagency Task Force said its proposals, which will be made public in about two weeks, would include: Designating one federal agency as responsible for setting and monitoring radiation standards throughout the government. There has been no such responsibility since 1970.

Expanding the levels of benefits to those members of the armed forces who contend that their health was damaged from radiation exposure while assigned duties at nuclear test sites as long ago as 1946. There is currently no clear benefit policy.

Refining scientific investigations into the dangers posed by low levels of radiation and concentrating research on those areas that seem most likely to solve questions quickly.

Starting a broad public information effort to locate workers possibly exposed to harmful levels of radiation in the past and warn current and future workers of potential hazards.

## Scientific Disagreement

Yet the technical specialists among the task force members will report that, while low levels of radiation are indeed harmful, there still is scientific disagreement on just how harmful.

The Carter administration is thus reopening a debate that started with the Hiroshima bomb over the hazards of nuclear material, and whether there is a threshold below which exposure to nuclear radiation might be considered safe.

"Right now science doesn't have the answers we want, yet we've still got to go to work on a public policy until it does," said one member of the group, who added that he believed that definitive answers would not be reached for three to five years.

President Carter established the task force last May in response to growing pressure on radiation problems from congressmen, governors and leaders of veterans and labor groups.

A series of alarming reports had linked excessive cases of leukemia and other forms of cancer to troops stationed at nuclear test sites in Nevada and other states; to civilians living downwind of such areas, primarily in Utah; and among workers at nine naval shipyards that repair and service nuclear-powered vessels.

## Soviet Group Loses Move on Election

**MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (NYT)** — The head of a group organized to nominate their own candidates to the Supreme Soviet said today that local election boards had refused to register the nominees, but that an appeal to higher authority was being drafted.

Vladimir Sychyov, a photographer and art dealer, said that the group's candidates, Roy Medvedev and Mrs. Lyudmila Agapova, had been denied positions on the ballot in March 4 elections to the country's nominal parliament because the nominating organization, called Election '79, was not officially registered.

Mr. Sychyov said that after the decision, candidates registering the group were submitted to the local administration of Moscow's Dzerzhinsky District today and were accepted, so that Election '79 is now recognized by the government. An appeal to the Central Elections Commission to put the two names on the ballots alongside Communist Party candidates will be submitted tomorrow, he said.

## Strange Political Event

Mr. Medvedev is a dissident Marxist historian who has written extensively to advocate liberalization and democracy. Mrs. Agapova is the wife of a Soviet seaman who jumped ship in Sweden. She attempted to rendezvous last year with a light plane that arrived from Finland to try to help her escape to the West.

When the small group of workers, Russian nationalists, religious activists and others announced the other day an attempt to name its own candidates, it launched an effort that may constitute one of Moscow's strangest political events in years.

Distributing neatly photocopied press releases in a country where private duplicating machines are illegal, the organization, claiming 23 members, told Western correspondents in the chairman's apartment that it had nominated its two candidates. If the authorities permit their registration, their names will appear on ballots as alternates to the party's choices.

"I don't know this organization myself," Mr. Medvedev said in an interview. "Maybe in a group of that many people there are some bad ones, but the idea is not bad. It will be an interesting political experiment."

He said that Mr. Sychyov and several others had visited him, shown their identity documents and convinced him that they were mostly ordinary workers and religious believers. "I liked them," Mr. Medvedev said, "and I told them that I would not refuse." Mr. Sychyov said that they had first approached Andrei Sakharov, the prominent dissident, but that he had declined.

Under Soviet law, any organization may nominate candidates, but in practice only one candidate runs for the Supreme Soviet from each district. His name is printed alone on a ballot, which the voter is expected to drop into the box unchanged, although he has the right to go into a booth and simply cross out the name, or cross it out and substitute a write-in candidate.

Mr. Medvedev said that when elections are held for local councils in small towns and districts, com-

## Formidable Questions

The White House directive in May to set up the task force cited "the growing agency and congressional concern about the effects of radiation exposure on participants in nuclear tests and workers in nuclear-related projects." Representatives of a dozen federal agencies were placed on the task force, which was under the overall control of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The task force was asked to find answers to questions that are quite formidable, since they involve, as an example, epidemiological studies of as many as a million persons. These include at least 300,000 military personnel and civilians who were exposed to low-level radiation in nuclear weapons tests from 1946 to 1962; as many as 500,000 persons who have worked at the nine Navy and civilian shipyards over a period of several decades; a second group of workers at federal nuclear facilities such as Hanford, Wash., and Rocky Flats, Colo., and people living near atomic test sites in the Rocky Mountains.

One group singled out for study consists of workers at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on the New Hampshire-Maine border. A group of scientists and physicians in Boston has charged that the cancer rate among workers at the yard, where nuclear submarines are serviced and overhauled, is twice the national average and that the leukemia rate is at least four times the national average.

Charges and countercharges have also concerned the possible overexposure of 2,235 soldiers who took part in exercises in Nevada during the nuclear test code-named Smoky in 1957.

## Wants Its Own Candidates

peting candidates sometimes get onto the ballots. The election commission in one Moscow district accepted the documents for Mr. Medvedev's nomination, Mr. Sychyov said, and the commission in a rural district, outside of Moscow accepted documents for Mrs. Agapova.

The press conference was held in Mr. Sychyov's apartment. Ten persons were present, including at least one violent anti-Semite who is a Slavophile. One member of the group is a friend of Ilya Glazunov, a Russian nationalist painter with official connections.

Among the peculiar twists of the event was the fact that the group includes two or three friends and admirers of Alexander Ginsburg, the former manager of a fund to aid political prisoners who is now serving a prison sentence. Mr. Ginsburg was publicly criticized recently by Mr. Medvedev in an effort that called attention to the prison's improper currency dealings.

Some suspicions have been aroused in this suspicion-prone society that the whole affair is some sort of "provocation" to link Mr.

Medvedev with an illicit art deal and a woman who admitted having attempted to escape from the Soviet Union, a crime regarded here as extremely serious. But Mr. Medvedev, who did not appear at the press conference, stressed that under normal electoral procedure it does not have to take any action himself that resembles a campaign. That is done by those who oppose him. If he is registered, his opponent will be ballerina Natalia Bessmertnova of the Bolshoi Ballet.

## Flights to Yemen Resumed by Moscow

**BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (UPI)** — Soviet passenger planes have resumed flights between Moscow and the Yemen capital of Sana after receiving permission to use Saudi Arabia's airspace, the Iraqi news agency said today.

The flights were suspended months ago when the leftist government of Southern Yemen closed airspace with neighboring Yemen, the agency said.

## Editors Upbraided

## Soviet Union Is Harassing Founders of New Journal

By Kevin Klose

**MOSCOW (WP)** — Soviet authorities have begun a campaign of harassment and threat to intimidate the founders of a new unofficial literary magazine that seeks to challenge state control of the arts.

The five editors of Metropolis have been upbraided by the Moscow Writers Union and several have been threatened with expulsion from the union.

State publishing watchdogs, in the two weeks since the journal was announced, have been withdrawing from circulation films, plays, novels and even magazines containing articles by any of the 23 contributors. A movie by one of the editors, Andrei Bitov, called "Thursday and Never More" was removed from several Moscow theaters where it was playing to sizable audiences.

Vasily Aksyonov, one of the Soviet Union's most popular writers and principal editor of Metropolis, said he has been accused of seeking notoriety in the West so he can more easily emigrate.

Mr. Aksyonov, who has made several official trips to Western countries in recent years and whose stories have been officially translated into English, said he has no intention of emigrating.

"They are trying to separate us by accusing me," he said in an interview at a friend's Moscow flat. "We are strong together and our biggest problem is not to be separated."

Metropolis includes works by many of the Soviet Union's most famous and approved writers, as well as by young and less well-known contributors.

Among the contributors are Andrei Voznesensky, winner of a state prize for poetry; poet Bella Akhmadulina; Mr. Aksyonov; and Vladimir Yssotsky, a prominent Moscow actor and songwriter. Younger and less-well-known writers and critics include Yevgeny Popov, a Siberian writer; and Viktor Yerosheyev, a literary critic.

The first issue of Metropolis, about 250,000 words, numbers just eight copies, according to Mr. Aksyonov. Two copies have surfaced in the West, where there are plans for English, Russian and English editions.

The almanac is apolitical but includes material that violates Soviet censorship, including explicit sexual references, assertions of the existence of an immortal soul and criticism of government control of the arts.

Mr. Aksyonov said one of the contributors, Fazil Iskander, has been accused by Writers' Union officials of "being 20-percent guilty," implying that if he breaks with Mr. Aksyonov, consequences for his participation will be less severe.

"They have said that there are no anti-Soviet items in Metropolis," Mr. Aksyonov said, "but that they consider this abuse of an intrigue by us to appear innocent."

He said publishing officials "told us it is impossible to release Metropolis without censorship." Many of the works previously had been rejected by censors for inclusion in other unsanctioned works. Mr. Aksyonov said Metropolis founders have told officials that since the magazine has been "published" — it is circulating both here and in France and the United States — the state need not censor it, but simply publish it.

In the post-war years, many So-

viet authors have been expelled political grounds from the Writers' Union, which virtually means their works cannot be officially published.

Mr. Aksyonov said a movie in which he wrote the screenplay for (about to receive 12,000 rubles due to receive 12,000 rubles), has been withheld by Goskino, the state film enterprise.

Earlier this week, the founders of another magazine, Journey, which espouses overtly political views by a group of Moscow writers who call themselves socialists, complaining the secret police had searched several of their flats and confiscated some materials.

Lev Kopelev, a major dissident writer whose works are suppressed here but are in wide circulation in the United States and other Western countries, called the move against Metropolis and Journey "a shadow of Stalinism." This year the 100th anniversary of the dictator's birth.

Meanwhile, relatives of three imprisoned dissident figures have accused Russian authorities of illegally cutting off communication with the men as official harassment of human-rights activists.

The three, Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginsburg and Anatoli Shebarashsky, were arrested in spring, 1975, and convicted last summer, in a series of political trials, of anti-Soviet activities. In Mr. Shebarashsky's case, the charge was espionage.

Mr. Orlov and Mr. Ginsburg were co-founders of a Moscow group to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord on European security and cooperation signed by the Kremlin in 1975.

Dissident leader Andrei Khramov denounced the executive last week of three men, apparent in connection with a Moscow subway bombing two years ago.

The execution of Stepan Zadachan, about 32, was announced the official press agency Tass today.

## Karpov Victory Is Reconfirmed

**OLTEN, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP)** — The International Chess Federation has reconfirmed the victory of the Soviet Union's Anatoli Karpov over Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi in the decisive 32d game of last fall's world championship.

Mr. Korchnoi had asked the federation to void the game, but the group ruled that the protest had been filed too late. That left Mr. Korchnoi with one other chance to have the championship reopened: the communique said.

He has filed a complaint with an Amsterdam court, suing Mr. Karpov for breach of contract. The suit concerns the seating — during the decisive game — of Vladimir Zoukhra, the Soviet team's psychologist, who Mr. Korchnoi claims is a hypnotist.

**Giscard to Visit Mexico**  
**PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPI)** — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will make a visit to Mexico Feb. 28 to March 3, the Elysee Palace announced today.

## AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD

## OPEN MEETING

American Church, New Hampshire 3, Boston, Tuesday, February 6, at 7:30 p.m.

For anyone interested in working to change current U.S. tax legislation as it relates to American citizens residing and working abroad.



## The American Community Schools

## N°9 Busing

The American Community School's fleet of buses offers an extensive door-to-door service covering much of central and suburban London and adjacent counties. Shuttle services are available to many local train stations.

For full details of all seven schools, contact:

The Registrar, Dept. YB, American Community Schools, 5 Cromwell Place, London S.W.7 2JP

## Laetrile Blamed In U.S. Death

## OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 6 (UPI)

A woman taking Laetrile shots and pills for treatment of breast cancer died of cyanide poisoning from the drug, the Alameda County Coroner's Office said yesterday.

Jo Anne Eita Pye, 42, died Dec. 3 at a San Leandro hospital. Chief coroner's investigator Roland Prahl said that laboratory and toxicological tests had pinpointed cyanide intoxication from Laetrile as the cause of death.

The controversial cancer treatment drug releases cyanide when it is metabolized by the body. Laetrile proponents claim that the cyanide is vital in fighting cancer with the drug. Mr. Prahl said that the woman's former husband, Robert Pye of Castro Valley, and others had said that she had been receiving Laetrile treatments. Mrs. Pye also had consulted faith healers and spiritualists, Mr. Prahl said.

## Brandt to Resume Job In Bonn Next Month

## BONN, Feb. 6 (Reuters)

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who suffered a heart attack in November, will resume work in Bonn next month, it was announced today.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party in Schleswig-Holstein, is convalescing in the south of France.

## Laetrile Blamed In U.S. Death

## OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 6 (UPI)

A woman taking Laetrile shots and pills for treatment of breast cancer died of cyanide poisoning from the drug, the Alameda County Coroner's Office said yesterday.

Jo Anne Eita Pye, 42, died Dec. 3 at a San Leandro hospital. Chief coroner's investigator Roland Prahl said that laboratory and toxicological tests had pinpointed cyanide intoxication from Laetrile as the cause of death.

The controversial cancer treatment drug releases cyanide when it is metabolized by the body. Laetrile proponents claim that the cyanide is vital in fighting cancer with the drug. Mr. Prahl said that the woman's former husband, Robert Pye of Castro Valley, and others had said that she had been receiving Laetrile treatments. Mrs. Pye also had consulted faith healers and spiritualists, Mr. Prahl said.

## Brandt to Resume Job In Bonn Next Month

## BONN, Feb. 6 (Reuters)

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who suffered a heart attack in November, will resume work in Bonn next month, it was announced today.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party in Schleswig-Holstein, is convalescing in the south of France.

## Mildred Gordon Is Dead in U.S.; Wrote 20 Books

## TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 6 (AP)

Mildred Gordon, 73, who with her husband wrote 20 novels that sold an estimated 16 million copies, died Saturday of bone cancer.

Probably the best-known book by Mrs. Gordon and her husband, Gordon Gordon, was "That Dark Cat," which was made into a movie.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Gordons sold numerous magazine articles and had their first novel published in 1950. Several of their books were translated into foreign languages and published overseas.

Six of their works have been made into movies, including "Experiment in Terror."

Mr. Gordon said that they recently completed work on a suspense novel, "Night After the Wedding," and that it will be published in the summer.

In a 1974 interview, Mrs. Gordon said that she and her husband would sit down together to plot out their books and then they would separate to write it, merging their ideas later.

# Delta flies the only daily nonstop between London and Atlanta, Georgia

Delta Flight 11 leaves London's Gatwick Airport every day at 1210, arriving at 1625 in Atlanta, Georgia—the capital of the U.S.A.'s pace-setting Sunbelt region. For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London at

(01) 668-0935, Telex 87480. Or call Crawley (0293) 517600. Delta

Ticket Office is at 140 Regent Street, London, W1R 6AT.

Delta is ready when you are



مكتبة الاسرار



## Films in Paris

## Invasion of Body Snatchers' Called Attack of Inanity



Peter Frampton, Sandy Farina in "Sgt. Pepper."

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" (at the Paramount Elysees and the Boul' Mich in English) is more likely to frighten by its inanity than by its collection of confected horrors. It proposes a premise that is deliriously way-out even for science-fiction purposes.

Poisonous pollen of an unknown brand drops on San Francisco and the bodies of its victims are possessed by sinister invaders. Wives and husbands find their mates have undergone a disconcerting change. They are no longer themselves, which should be good news in many cases.

These altered beings stalk ominously, tight-lipped when questioned and attending secret meetings. Perhaps an allegory is intended and the transformation process symbolizes an alien, destructive

creed that threatens. If so, the point is obscured by its ludicrous, humorless treatment.

Donald Sutherland as a health inspector and Brooke Adams as the worried wife of a changing husband set out to fight the menace and are in danger of being declared insane. Don Siegel, the director, does a hit as a taxi driver, but either Peter Ustinov or Woody Allen would have been stronger comic relief, and the well-known actor Kevin McCarthy is wasted in a minuscule assignment, only seen in a flash as he is run down by an auto. The horror film, long a popular cinematic standby, has often provided grand entertainment, but this sample of the school is so solemnly pretentious and hollow it would cause even such screen ghouls as Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff to burst out laughing.

Burns shuffles about as the kindly village mayor, commenting on the events in the folksy fashion of the "Our Town" stage manager, and Frankie Howard is deliciously evil as the serio-comic villain, while Steve Martin animates an interlude as a quack physician who rejuvenates wasted old-timers so that in youthful guise they can make more trouble.

The Bee Gees' score has been extended to embrace some Beatles numbers with Howard giving "When I'm 64" a droll rendition. Aerosmith contributes a violent and amusing rock session, and Billy Preston in "Get Back" serves as an authoritative resurrection man. In mawkish moments the action droops, but such moments are few and Michael Schultz in directing has devised a spectacle of contagious vitality.

## Wine

## The Control of Appellations d'Origine

By Frank J. Prial

NEW YORK (NYT) — Someone recently gave me a bottle of wine from the Aube, a region east of Paris. While separate from the wine region around Burgundy, the Aube is still legally considered part of the Champagne region of France.

The wine was a rose de Ricey, an *appellation controlee* wine, which means it was made under conditions laid down and enforced by the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, the semiofficial body that controls the production of what are supposed to be the best wines.

That particular bottle of rose was very poor stuff. Not that it matters, because so little of this particular wine is made that almost none gets beyond the region of production. Still, it started me thinking about the whole business of *appellation d'origine controlee*, or AOC.

**Mark of Quality**

When I read the latest issue of *Fortune's* Private Guide to France and realized that someone was thinking along the same lines, I was especially upset about Burgundy. "It's time to take the wine off," he said, and launched a vigorous critique of what he called "the continuous decline in quality of red Burgundy," anyone who enjoys Burgundy has bought it or ordered it in restaurants in recent years knows only the very rare bottle begins to live up to what is promised by name and vintage. In fact, most

Burgundy enthusiasts no longer talk of a Chamberlain or an Echezeaux. They refer instead to the producer, because the only true mark of quality now is the man who makes the wine.

A couple of years ago, the French mounted an advertising campaign for the AOC wines in England, in which they spoke of all the wines that had achieved an AOC designation as "the world's 294 finest wines." The AOC wines, of course, include my obscure rose from the Aube, millions of gallons of nondescript white wine from the Bordeaux outback, the poorest Beaujolais and a lot of thin aligote that should be used mostly for making kir.

It's no secret that in recent years the INAO has revised its rules about maximum yields. A grower who takes 10 tons of grapes from his vineyard cannot possibly make wines of the same intensity as his neighbor who takes five tons from the same acreage. But he may make twice as much money. AOC rules were supposed to control that, by stipulating just how much wine can be made from a certain area and still bear the AOC designation on the bottle.

## Reason and Greed

In some cases, there can be a legitimate reason for increasing yields. But beyond that point, greed takes over. When was the last time you tasted a Meursault, or a Pouilly-Fuisse that was superior to most plain Macon blancs?

From time to time there are announcements from the INAO that some new region in the Midi or in Corsica has achieved AOC status. This is supposed to signify that French wines are getting better. In some instances, they probably are.

Since the INAO is closely tied with the government, it is too far-fetched to assume that bestowing an AOC designation on a district whose officials have been loyal to the government is any different from dishing out political favors.

## Caught on During Depression

The AOC concept was first broached late in the last century in the wake of the devastation caused in the vineyards by the phylloxera blight. It really caught on for the first time during the Depression when, in fact, it helped a lot of growers who were in dire financial straits.

But times and conditions have changed. The INAO recognized this when it said that yields could be increased in "exceptional years." But, as Edmund Penning-Kowall, the British wine writer, has observed, the first year in which the yields were allowed to increase was 1974, hardly a great year in any part of France.

At the same time, there should probably be a moratorium on new members of the AOC club. Perhaps there should also be at least the threat of expulsion for regions whose wines no longer contribute to the overall reputation of French wines.

"Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" (at the St. Michel and the Colisee II in English) is addressed to the very young — the teen-age public, which is said to constitute the vast majority of moviegoers — and it contains generous chunks of what addresses crave these days, not only in the United States but everywhere else as well.

A somewhat woozy musical fantasy — now aquiver with amplified disco and now tenderly sing-songy — it is basically as sweetly innocent as a multicolored, heart-shaped lollipop. Its design and its ingredients are those of a Drury Lane pantomime with dauntless bravado confronted with ever-threatening perils and with fair rewards for tested courage.

Sgt. Pepper's band blasted the way to victory in both World Wars and then withdrew to honored retirement in its rural-town habitat. The grim reaper has thinned its ranks, but a group of young hopefuls takes over and its local popularity opens the road to television. The spreading fame of the fresh recruits is harassed by a wicked wizard, popped from a Drury Lane trapdoor, who steals the ensemble's instruments and plots its debacle, involving a murderous melee. William Dean Howell held that Americans only like tragedies with happy endings and so — although a funeral is included as a mournful production number — the finality of death is rejected, as it was in "Supremacy."

Peter Frampton, a crooner of pleasing voice and angelically presented, is the valiant star of the Bee Gees quartet that replaces the fallen members of the sergeant's band and Sandy Farina, bearing the Victorian maiden name of Strawberry Fields, is the girl who wistfully awaits his homecoming. George

Antoine de Saint-Exupery's famous novella "Vol de Nuit" was filmed as a full-length feature in Hollywood by Clarence Brown many years ago with Spencer Tracy enacting the airmail pilot who encounters heavy weather on a mission from Paraguay to Buenos Aires.

Desmond Davis has extracted a new movie from the book, crowding its action into 30 minutes. The Davis version has received acclaim on U.S. television and now, dubbed into French, is soon to be released here. It was presented the other afternoon by the Singer Co. and it justifies the glowing advance reports. It is both well-acted — with Trevor Howard as the owner of the air-mail service, by Bo Svenson as the pilot and by Celine Lomez as the wife who awaits his arrival — and beautifully photographed, providing with its soaring images something of the story's lyric style.

In the judgement of the French film industry, made manifest at its ceremonies in the Salle Pleyel Saturday evening, Romy Schneider (for her performance in "Une Histoire Simple") was the year's best actress and Michel Serrault (for his performance in "La Cage aux Folles") was the best actor.

Christian de Chalonge's "L'Argent des Autres" was voted the best French film of 1978 and the Italian "L'Arbre aux Sabots" the best foreign film to have been released here during that period.

Actor Charles Vanel, who began his screen career in 1908, was also honored, as was Marcel Carne, the jury deciding that his "Les Enfants du Paradis" was the finest of all French talkies.

Cesars, the French equivalent of Hollywood Oscars, were bestowed on the winners.



Federico Davia gets ready for a "telescopic view" of the moon in Haydn's space opera.

## Opera in France

## Haydn's 'Il Mondo': Lunatics at Work

By David Stevens

LYONS (IHT) — The revival of Haydn's operas in recent years has been left largely to music festivals and recording companies, but Louis Erlo and the enterprising Lyons Opera have just come up with a clever and amusing production of "Il Mondo della Luna" that has drawn full houses here as part of the regular season's repertoire.

There is ample reason for the average opera house to be wary of Haydn's operas. His 13 known operas and seven marionette operas were almost all written during his employment by the Esterhazy family, for the two small theaters at the Esterhazy chateau, for a small permanent troupe of singers, for the same basic audience, and usually in a hurry.

Still, while most of the operas are decidedly period pieces, there is much beguiling music in them, and the composer did have the advantage of Goldoni librettos for three of them, including "Il Mondo della Luna" (The World on the Moon).

## Observing Life on the Moon

Ecclitico, a mountebank astrologist, has devised a telescope with which he claims to observe life on the moon, and Buonafede — the father of Ecclitico's beloved — falls for the gag. Through the telescope, Buonafede sees faked scenes of life on the moon that make him want to go there, and the amiable impostor gives him a sleeping potion, convincing him that it will trans-

port him to the moon. When he awakes, all the other characters conspire to convince him he really is on the moon (with two servants as emperor and empress pro tem), and before he comes back to earth his two daughters and his servant are married to their swains.

Haydn's music plays on two levels, just as Goldoni's book does, distinguishing neatly between the earthly opera buffa and the "lunatic" fantasy.

Erlo's ingenious staging and Christine Mares's sets and costumes made the most of this free-wheeling material, with an immense telescope that rolls down to stage center, a set of hand puppets with which the fraudulent scenes of moon life are enacted, and a stage within a stage where the scenes on the "moon" take place.

Another clever device, and an ad hoc solution for the eternal language problem, was to have the work sung in the original Italian while discreetly projecting French titles on an overhead screen to translate key lines or deliver quasi-Brechtian observations on the action to come.

Claire Gibault was in charge of splendidly realized musical proceedings, conducting with spirit, precision and sensitivity.

Colette Alliot-Lugaz and Michele Lagrange were well contrasted as Buonafede's two daughters, and Margarita Zimmermann, an authentic coloratura contralto, was the sprightly servant Lisetta. The

tenor Dieter Burschuh was the rascally Ecclitico, who goes straight when he gets a handsome dowry. Alberto Rinaldi produced a handsome baritone as the other young lover, Ernesto, and Ian Caley was the bumptious Cecco (and Emperor of the Moon). As Buonafede, the veteran bass Federico Davia made up for a rather worn voice with some exuberantly rubber-faced mugging.

## DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use. Write air mail for price list or call us.

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG.

Established 1928  
62 Pelikensstraat,  
Antwerp (Belgium).  
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal  
HIGH GRADE DIAMONDS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION  
BRUSSELS 1958



Bronze bust by George Frampton sold for £1,000.



Curved wood Maori figure sold for £5,400.

## Selling your Grandmother could be a big mistake

You need to raise money. You naturally assume that the things you love and value most, will be the most valuable. You could be mistaken.

The little Maori wood carving is worth a great deal more than Grandmother.

He was sold at Phillips for £5,400. Which could pay for several terms' school fees, a lot of work on your house, or a badly needed holiday.

You may have something of equally unexpected value, put away out of sight and out of mind.

It might be Ethnographic. It could be Netsuke. It could well be something to which you attach very little value — sentimental or otherwise.

Phillips will help you identify it. Bring it in if you can. Send a photograph and a description if you can't. Arrange for us to call if you can't manage either.

We'll value it, catalogue it and send details to interested potential purchasers on our extensive worldwide mailing list.

In selling your item, you'll find us helpful, professional and totally dedicated to getting you the very best price.

Phillips are one of the world's fastest growing auctioneers, with a turnover that has more than doubled in the past four years.

Part of that growth has been achieved by persuading clients not to sell the things they would like to keep.

Remember us next time you are thinking of disposing of a 'relative'.

Bring it to Phillips.

**Phillips**  
Founded 1796

Nieuwe Spiegelstraat, 38 Amsterdam.  
Tel.: Amsterdam. 22 94 10 or 25 58 64.

6 rue de la Cité, 1204 Geneva.  
Tel.: Geneva 28 68 28.

Blenslock House, 7 Blenheim St., New Bond St., London W1Y 0AS. Tel.: London 629 6602.



## Youth and Age in Iran

In the much digging and analysis that has gone into the ideas of Ayatollah Khomeini apparently one item was overlooked. That was the importance of three-score years and 10 to his Islamic Republic, despite the fact that much of the bleeding and dying for the new republic has been done by youth, that "bloodshed of the young people" which the ayatollah hopes to end with "Islamic laws and traditions." Khomeini's premier is 70. Khomeini himself 78. It is a revolutionary government, but not, at least in the persons of the leaders, what one would expect from that opposition to the shah which Iranian youth has demonstrated around the world.

And, in fact, much of what the Ayatollah has been advocating is the Islam of an earlier time, a time before Kemal Ataturk or Anwar Sadat. If it rejects the tradition of the sultan, it seems to be reviving that of the caliph, and how that would jibe with the democracy that has been at the core of so many recent youth movements remains to be seen.

To be sure, youth is not always attracted

to that kind of democracy. It may be pulled toward Leninism or Maoism. It has sung "Youth, youth, springtime of beauty" to Mussolini and marched in "ranks tightly closed," behind Hitler. And it may find, in the horsemen who carried the Koran over so much of the world in past centuries a greater appeal than, in Omar Khayyam's words, "grasping this sorry scheme of things entire and remaking it closer to the heart's desire."

For neither the experience of age nor the fresh view of youth in themselves offer much hope to a humanity that is growing increasingly restless on this increasingly crowded planet. The maturity of Khomeini and his choice, as head of government, Mehdi Bazzargan, offers little more than the immaturity of those Iranian students who threw rocks and set fires around the Pahlavi home in California. If Iran is to work its way out of its present deadlock, it needs practicable ideas of government, adapted to the national culture and economy. And this means fewer slogans and confrontations, more cooperation — and compromise.

## Birthday Wish for 'Linkage'

Having repaired to William Safire's political dictionary to trace the contemporary roots of the word "linkage," what should we find, but that yesterday was its 10th anniversary. So, happy linkage. It was on Feb. 6, 1969, according to author Safire, that Henry Kissinger, in a background briefing, explained President Nixon's view of "linkage between the political and strategic environment." The object then was to get some kind of Soviet help in calming down the Middle East as a condition of, or at least a proper background for, U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks. Today, 10 years and many strained interpretations and dramatic developments later (SALT in relation to the mining of Haiphong harbor, for example) the argument over "linkage" and its implications continues. The Republicans meeting in Easton, Md., over the weekend endorsed the concept in a resolution calling on the United States to consider a SALT-2 treaty not just in the treaty's own internal technical terms, but also in terms of "the total military and foreign-policy relationship existing between the United States and the Soviet Union."

There are two things to be said about this. One is that the Republicans are to be commended for having avoided, at least in the text of their resolution, the deceptive catchall term "linkage" itself. The other is that what they call for is so self-evidently reasonable that you have to wonder how we came as a political community to be arguing about it in the first place. This kind of unexceptionable, almost bromidic instruction — of course the treaty must be considered in terms of our broader relationship with the Soviet Union — tends usually to acquire its aura of verbal danger and high political drama precisely by being veiled in the term "linkage." Are you for or against "linkage"? the test of SALT sympathies goes. The word has come at once to suggest too much and to mean too little. For some, the idea conveys a network of specific, contingent demands. Unless they (the Russians) meet a list of prescribed conditions around the world, we should not sign and ratify a treaty. Others, reacting to this idea of what "linkage" implies, come out roundly against the concept, denouncing any "linkage" whatever — which is frankly no less idi-

otic an approach than the intricately conditioned and overclassified approach they deplore.

Let us get rid of this freighted and misleading term. Let us liberate the arms debate from the tyranny of the "linkage" argument. It prevents thought, it does not illuminate it. Can anyone suppose that there is or should be no "linkage" between the strategic arms control arrangements we reach with the Russians and the web of other more and less serious and dangerous encounters we have with them? If no "linkage" of this kind is to be countenanced either as policy or in discussion, why is the SALT-2 negotiation a matter for concern by politicians and diplomats anyway? Why not, if that is the case (and it most surely is not), simply turn over the negotiation and approval of the deal to the technicians?

There is something disingenuous about the insistence of the anti-linkers that the SALT deal will come to us in a test tube, mercifully independent of all that bothersome political and human business that keeps mucking up relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. No verification system is good enough to be trusted entirely free of the human component that may either facilitate or impede it. The degree to which the Soviet Union is likely to exploit the opportunities for weapons development that will exist in the SALT-2 treaty is a suitable U.S. concern, and so are Soviet intentions in countless crisis points around the world. The Soviet Union, we might add, would themselves be made to consider such a treaty without taking due and intense account of related U.S. conduct and intentions.

The all-or-nothing-at-all argument needs to give way to a straightforward discussion of what external and background elements are relevant to completion of a SALT deal, not whether anything outside a narrow construction of the document is themselves deserves to be considered. The concept of linkage is legitimate and important. But somehow we suspect it is not going to get a reasonable airing until the term itself, perhaps as a 10th birthday gift to us all, is eliminated from the debate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Indispensable Mr. Chi

Chi Chao-chu is hardly a household word in America. Yet Chi has been an indispensable man. If Teng Hsiao-ping had not brought the former Harvard man from the Chinese Foreign Ministry as his interpreter, his discourse with President Carter might have gone uncomprehended. The United States government, it turns out, does not employ anyone fully qualified as a simultaneous interpreter from English to Chinese.

That painful condition is the culmination of chronic neglect. Unless complemented by academic training in the history, culture, economics and politics of a given society, the knowledge of its language alone becomes a dull instrument — and practically useless in delicate diplomatic situations. Indeed, the

translators at summit meetings have often observed that they cannot properly convey nuance of meaning unless they are familiar also with the private views and policies of the principals. Yet the flow of bright young Americans into foreign-language study has slowed to a trickle. Many of the best university study centers are endangered by lagging support.

In 1972, President Nixon was able to speak with the Chinese leaders in Peking only through their interpreters. Seven years later, the humiliation — and perhaps damage — continues on American soil. Absurd, in any language.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1904

NEW YORK — A recent investigation shows that servant girls are often led astray, driven insane and die after being lured into traps laid by managers of bureaus. The report finds a particular feature of evil in the men who lie in wait for immigrant girls who are seized in the streets, after leaving Ellis Island, by men who speak their languages. Friendless, they yield to persuasion, and accompany their new friends, and find themselves prisoners in disreputable houses. Hungarians, Finns and Russians are the chief victims of these insidious arrangements.

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1929

BERLIN — The Reichstag this afternoon ratified the Pact of Paris by a decisive margin. The Nationalists opposed the measure, on the grounds that the Allies had not disarmed, evacuated the Rhineland, or abandoned the thesis that Germany was solely guilty for the Great War. In preliminary debates the Socialist leader sharply attacked the American plan to build more cruisers, declaring that the world at present was in a state of suspense between those who wanted to avoid wars by preparedness and those who sought that goal in arbitration treaties.



## Nuclear Power in 3d World

By Tariq Osman Hyder

LONDON — "Oil primarily used for peaceful purposes can also fuel the engines of the war. Hence OPEC countries now declare that their oil will only be exported to countries accepting OPEC's control over all refineries and provided that the resulting distillate is covered by international safeguards against misuse." OPEC has yet to formulate such a declaration. Conversely the formerly secret London Club, the 15 developed capitalist and Communist nations of the Nuclear Suppliers Group has taken an even harder position on nuclear technology transfers. The resulting North-South impasse appears paradoxical in the average developed world citizen at a time when growing environmental concern is questioning the future of nuclear power. What are the issues at stake, what can be done to resolve them, and does it really matter?

### Bargain Struck

For the developing world it is a question of technological discrimination affecting its economic survival; for the developed world, the fear of nuclear weapon proliferation. The first generation nuclear cycle consists of refining uranium ore, enriching it for the predominant light water reactors which burn up about 1 percent of the fuel's potential energy and then reprocessing the fuel to recover nearly all the uranium, some plutonium and radioactive wastes which can then more easily be disposed of. Nuclear weapons are produced either by more highly enriching uranium 235 or by using plutonium 239 produced in special reactors euphemistically termed "dedicated" facilities. Commercial nuclear plants, to run economically, cook the fuel as long as possible. This produces plutonium 240 which makes any weapon produced from power reactor fuel, inefficient and unpredictable to the point of impracticability.

The former cornerstone of non-proliferation was primarily designed to bring in the developed countries, in particular, West Germany and Japan. The treaty bargain was struck. Promise not to produce nuclear weapons, accept IAEA safeguards and nations will be allowed, any helped, to develop all other nuclear capabilities. But even before the pact, for commercial and strategic reasons, with a concentration on reprocessing. The reason given is that present IAEA safeguards do not allow for a sufficient lead time for international action should a nation with a reprocessing plant abrogate safeguards and go nuclear. Meanwhile, presumably more responsible developed countries, West Germany, Italy and Japan have reprocessing plants as well as enrichment potential, and even the Netherlands sits a multinational enrichment plant, all capable of producing nuclear weapons. While IAEA safeguards are deemed inadequate for the others relatively relaxed safeguards are allowed for EURATOM and Japan.

For a number of reasons the present policy is extremely shortsighted. To begin with Israel, South Africa and India must be brought into a nonproliferation regime, international or regional, before their neighbors will join. Secondly, any country wishing to go nuclear can build a small unsafeguarded graph-

ite natural uranium reactor and a small reprocessing plant for an outside cost of \$75 million. A typical commercial reactor costs around a billion dollars and must be safeguarded as well. Thirdly, a policy based on technical fixes, restraints, broken contracts and retroactive legislation is no substitute for consent in an age of eroding technological barriers. The costly and still secret gaseous diffusion process was no bar to the development of cheaper centrifuge and aerodynamic methods. Conceivably within 10 years the presently experimental laser enrichment techniques will bring nuclear weapons within the reach of any state willing to invest a modest amount in a tunable 15 micron laser.

### 700 Percent Rise

On the economic side nuclear energy is already generally cheaper and cleaner than alternative sources. However, known low-cost uranium reserves will not last beyond the beginning of the next century. Already since 1973 uranium prices have increased 700 percent. Reprocessing and recycling cuts fuel needs for various reactors from 50 to 20 percent. Right now the fissile equivalent worth of plutonium for existing reactors amounts to \$30,000 a kilogram. The next step will be the introduction of a breeder reactor that utilizes plutonium and depleted uranium to burn up at least 60 percent of uranium's energy, and by producing more plutonium than consumed it will stretch supplies by a factor of 60. A ton of uranium in a breeder gives as much energy as 2 million tons of coal. For breeders the fissile worth of

plutonium now amounts to \$1.8 million a kilogram.

By the first quarter of the next century total oil output will only suffice for a population the size of Greece and Mexico. Barring an unexpected break through in solar or fusion research, the world will be dependent on breeders. But at projected rates of growth the developed countries themselves will suffer for two decades from a shortfall of plutonium once breeders are introduced. Hence the present near monopoly of the developed world of uranium supplies and enrichment, reactor and reprocessing technology poses an unacceptable threat to the development by many nations who lack fossil fuels. Should the NSG prevail into the age of breeders it will make OPEC look like a pack of Boy Scouts next to the Mafia.

The developing world has already learned to its cost what it means to fall behind the technological learning curve. From the fall of Cuetia at the end of the 15th century till the recent past its technological inferiority led to the loss of vast territories and populations, some for ever. The freedom that has been regained has yet to be given an economic dimension.

Tariq Osman Hyder is a director in Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is currently on leave of absence as a research fellow at the Kennedy School's Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard and a visiting fellow of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London. The views expressed are his own and not necessarily those of his government.

## Letters

### Bitter Experience

Because of the persecution by the cults of former cultists and their families I am truly afraid to sign this letter.

However I can only hope and pray that more information will come to light in such stories as "Suicide Is Reportedly Taught to Moonies" (HT, Jan. 18).

All the cults, not just The Peoples Temple in Guyana, are capable of suicide. This is what brainwashing and cultism are all about. Such complete control of the minds of the members that any act is possible if the leader so desires it. Believe me when I say this, for we know from bitter first hand experience, that what cults like The Children of God, Scientology, Moon's Movement and countless others state publicly has nothing whatsoever to do with what actually goes on in their organizations.

BEB.

Blois, France.

### Collective Needs

I was astounded to read in your article entitled "Population" (HT, Jan. 29) that the French "bring up children not just for themselves but for everyone" and that "parents deserve remuneration for the service they render society." With the world rapidly approaching its Malthusian limits, with pollution increasing and resources diminishing, this surely must be ill advised. Saying that "the disadvantages of a low birthrate" include a loss of manpower, shrinking internal markets and — most pressing — the jeopardizing of a social-security system in which younger workers support the old" is tantamount to saying India is better off than Australia or Switzerland. The view is expressed that a population reduced from 53 million to 14 million

could not "finance" the collective needs of a country as large as France." Nonsense. A country's "collective needs" depend on the number of people, not its land mass. So France's needs would fall along with its population. In fact, with more natural resources per person, the average Frenchman would be considerably better off. The air he breathes would be cleaner, his flat in Paris and villa in Nice larger, and his commuting time shorter.

P.J. CRUMBINE.

Lisbon.

### Policy on Iran

There is no doubt that William Pfaff's column (HT, Jan. 23), reporting that the people of Iran "have had more progress than they can bear," has the ring of real authenticity. But he avoids the crucial question: What policy should the United States adopt or have adopted?

The unspoken inference that I favor is that the United States should concern itself more with possible external Soviet interference than in the purely internal struggle for power. We should defend the right of Iran (and other countries involved in domestic turbulence) to make its own political decisions.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

### Prado Pictures

The Washington Post editorial entitled "No Staff at the Prado" published in the Jan. 18 HT deserves the verdict of the heading to Anthony Lewis' article two days earlier: "Petting on the Potomac." The Post editorial is such a shocking bit of misinformation that one assumes it was hatched out on an evening of desperate lack of more pressing news or perhaps nostalgia for another muckraking scandal of

Anthony Sampson

From London:

The indiscriminate arming  
of Iran was bitterly  
criticized at the time by  
people who may be entitled  
now to say "I told you so."

LONDON — The news that Iran has canceled British arms contracts, worth about \$2.5 billion, has been presented in terms of solemn outrage. The Financial Times referred to "savage pruning," and "a major blow." No-one has been anxious to make the point, that it serves us right. But it has to be made, to avoid future disasters. And the consequences are far more serious than a mere setback in trade.

It is perhaps not surprising, in the face of all the Iranian confusion and turnabouts, that the British are not keen to retract their past attitudes towards Iran. The old pro-shah lobbyists are ashamed with good reason of their uncritical support and confidence, while the anti-shah intellectuals are discomfited to observe a revolution which has such reactionary elements.

Few people can claim much foresight. The British, with their long past involvement in Persia, liked to think that they were wiser than the Americans. But they have been caught out just as badly, with proportionately much more at stake. British intelligence, which helped to reinstate the shah in 1953, became far too dependent on SAVAK and the CIA for its information, and hopelessly underestimated the Islamic groundswell.

British businessmen and bankers, lured by quick profits and oil deals, lost their caution and became entangled in a web of corruption, partly woven by themselves. And the British arms sellers, like the Americans, ran riot in this salesmen's Golconda — supported by military experts who claimed that the shah's army was essential to Western defense. Now the gold-rush has collapsed, the corruption has helped to bring down the regime, and the weapons were either useless or counterproductive in trying to defend the shah against the danger from within.

### Origins of Fiasco

But it is essential to look back at the origins of this dangerous fiasco. For the indiscriminate arming of Iran was bitterly criticized at the time by people who may be entitled now to say "I told you so."

The rush of arms to Iran could never be blamed simply on the shah's overwhelming military appetite. The real origins were to be found after the British withdrawal from the Gulf, when Nixon and the shah had their secret meeting in 1972 and Nixon, much influenced by the aerospace slump, promised the shah virtually any weapons he wanted. The pressure to sell arms was hugely increased by the oil crisis which gave the shah far greater spending power, and the West a far greater need for foreign earnings.

In Washington a few senators warned of the dangers of paying for oil with arms — Sen. Church eloquently described the vicious circle in which the appetite for arms was constantly fed by ever-higher oil prices. But the symbiosis between the shah and the salesmen became still stronger.

The British were still more heavily dependent on arms sales than the Americans, and more reluctant to criticize. By the time the shah had ordered as many as 2,000 British

tanks — more than the entire British Army — the pretense that they were essential to the defense of ally had virtually disappeared, as the government army solemnly joked with unconcealed cynicism about the inability of Iranian use them. There were serious criticisms, not only from the anti-arm lobby, but also from states experts. But the short-term arguments prevailed: The tanks provided foreign earnings, profits and jobs.

### Cost of Cynicism

The true cost of that cynicism now all too apparent. It is not just that the contracts have been canceled, that the earnings never came, and that the jobs were lost. More serious is the whole distortion of priorities which was encouraged by the Iranian trade, and the consequences for the rest of the world.

The huge surplus of weapons that was destined for Iran — already, according to arms dealers, causing a glut on the market, particularly a slump in the prices of secondhand tanks. The British arm factories will now have several hundred surplus tanks to dispose of, of which the British Army can only make use of a few. The pressure to sell the tanks to other dubious countries, whether directly or indirectly, will thus become greater, and there are many countries, most notably South Africa, who are desperate for weapons and have various routes for acquiring them.

The prospect of world diplomacy being determined by arms sales has always been alarming, and the case of Iran shows all the danger. If the shah's priorities had been different, if the pressure from the West had been more concerned with selling housing, or hospital, or other civilian goods, the shah might have been a chance of a balanced and ordered development. As it was, the massive arms sales not only caused chaos in the Iranian economy — they also proved a very short-term economic benefit for the West.

Before the salesmen are allowed to invade a new territory, to sell surplus tanks, missiles and aircraft, the West must work out the lesson of this fiasco. They must not only impose much stricter controls over arms exports — they must apply themselves to the fundamental need for alternative exports, to take the place of a trade which is both unreliable and deadly. And in the meantime there is no cause to wish sympathy on the companies whose orders have been so "savagely pruned."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Post's editorial face, but let us serve as a reminder that truth and accuracy remain prime requisites of a serious newspaper, even on the editorial page.

FRANK FAHY.

Madrid.

### Budget Deficit

There is much discussion these days about laws and constitutional amendments that would forbid federal budget deficit. In addition to the practical question of how such a rule would be enforced, also wonder about the arbitrariness of the standard. It seems at least a logical to require that the nation debt in real dollars (corrected for inflation) not increase from one year to the next or that the nation debt not increase as a percentage of GNP. By either of these standards President Carter's projected \$29 billion "deficit" for fiscal 1980 does not look so bad.

JOHN H. SCHWARZ.

Paris.



**Saudis Deny  
Report on  
Output Cut****Oil-Production Level  
To Remain 10 MBD**

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia has denied reports that it has cut back oil production from its current level of 10 million barrels daily (MBD).

The London-based Arabic daily newspaper Al-Sharq Al-Awsat quoted Abdul Hadi Taher, governor of the Saudi Petroleum and Minerals Organization (Petromin), as saying there will be no change in the production level which has been maintained since last November.

In Wednesday's editions, Mr. Taher described as "baseless" reports that Saudi Arabia was cutting back production by up to one million barrels a day. He also denied reports that Saudi Arabia was in contact with Saudi Arabia to buy oil, and that it had offered to pay \$20 per barrel for one year guaranteed supply.

"Saudi Arabia does not deal with such regimes," Mr. Taher was quoted as saying.

**Problems For U.S.**

DALLAS, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The Arabian oil-export shortfall is likely to produce "a severe problem" in supplies of crude oil in the United States by summer, but the severity could not be predicted, Charles DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute said today.

He told a news conference the Western world uses 55 million barrels of crude oil a day, and that just before halting production — produced 10 percent of that, or about 5.5 million barrels.

"While some of the other OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are producing more oil, there is no guarantee that they can, or will, to take up the shortfall," Mr. DiBona said.

"Sometime this year... people who want fuel will not be able to get it," he said.

Although the shortfall can be made up, over the short term, by drawing down inventories, he said that even when the political situation in Iran is stabilized, it will take a few months to get its production back up.

Mr. DiBona said he could not predict what hardships the short supply would create in the United States. Asked if he thought gasoline rationing might occur, he said, "I certainly hope not."

**Dollar Declines****But Volume Off;  
Gold Down \$2**

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — The dollar declined against all major currencies today, but turnover appeared to slow from yesterday.

Some traders interpreted the slowdown as a technical indication that exchange rates may stabilize soon. Since there were no new developments to stimulate dollar selling, dealers attributed today's decline mainly to a continuation of yesterday's steep drop.

"We again have a very tricky market and I wouldn't want to make any short-term predictions about which way the rates will move," one dealer said.

In the London bullion market, old encountered profit-taking on yesterday's \$14.88 advance. Late in the day, gold was made at an average price of \$244.25 an ounce, down from yesterday's record high of \$246.50.

The dollar ended at 1.8593 Deutsche marks in London dealers, down from 1.8645 late yesterday. The dollar also fell to 1.6840 Swiss francs from 1.6913 and to 199.02 yen from 199.85. Sterling rose to \$1.9897 from \$1.9892 and the dollar slipped against the French franc to 4.2715 from 4.2788.

The Canadian dollar rebounded to 83.70 U.S. cents from 83.50.

**Carter's Dollar Rescue: Mirage or Real?**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Central bankers, finance ministers and commercial bankers from Paris to Singapore are still doubtful that inflation and political pressures in the United States will permit successful support of the dollar to last very long, despite the Nov. 1 dollar-rescue package.

When senior officials were recently asked whether they believed that the United States has indeed made a "fundamental" commitment to assure a strong dollar, their answers generally were cautiously phrased to avoid shaking the confidence in the foreign exchange market that unexpectedly developed during much of last month. But even so, their replies were perceptibly heavier on hopes than on predictions, cautiously confined to a matter of months and laced with "ifs."

Abdul Aziz Dukheir, a Saudi Arabian economic official, responded: "Fundamental is a strong word." A French policy maker charged: "The situation isn't taken seriously or given the priority it should have." Hans Matthöfer, West Germany's Finance Minister, tellingly explains why he declines a direct answer: a self-imposed rule that "I never say anything detrimental about the dollar."

Yet, financial leaders abroad certainly do applaud the change of heart evidenced by President Carter's Nov. 1 measures to support the dollar-rescue package of higher interest rates,

**Officials Still Doubt  
'Fundamental' Shift**

foreign borrowing by the Treasury and more-aggressive dollar-propping intervention by the Federal Reserve. They unanimously say Washington is right to be shrinking the U.S. money supply and projecting smaller budget deficits.

Moreover, some foreign officials express full confidence in the intent and in a successful outcome of the Nov. 1 measures.

A Swiss finance ministry aide says: "Our view (is) that the U.S. administration has undertaken a far-reaching commitment that will lead to stabilization of the dollar." A Swiss central banker is "sure the new U.S. policy will be a success." A spokesman for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt says: "The U.S. government fully recognizes its obligation" to defend the dollar.

And foreign authorities do not leave any doubt that they want the dollar as strong and steady as possible. They explain that monetary gyrations stir uncertainty, which inhibits capital investment and thus aggravates the problems of slow growth and inflation. Some analysts reason that the more such officials publicly say the administration has made such a commitment, the more pressure they

are applying against any backsliding and the more likely they are to reassure the market.

The dollar's weakness "has been a direct result of doubts about the determination" of the U.S. government and citizenry, says Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking. Although the foreign-exchange market's current optimism could prove "self-feeding," Mr. Sandberg is not fully sanguine. "As long as the doubts remain," he says, "the dollar will remain vulnerable."

President Carter's commitment would have created more confidence among foreign officials, economic aides in other countries say, if the administration had not resisted their repeated pleas for precisely such actions. A European aide chides that the White House waited until the turmoil in the currency market forced the decision — until the alternative was "disaster" for all Western nations. Even on Nov. 1, other officials suspect, the Carter administration may have given much less weight to global instability than to the threat that panic might spread into U.S. financial markets.

In fact, some financial officials remain unconvinced that the U.S. attitude has really changed. "No one here feels it is a fundamental commitment," says Morven Hay, a high official of Saudi Arabia's National Commercial Bank in Jeddah. Even now, he scoffs, neither

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**Japan Stocks Bank of England Hits Euromart Critics  
Decline on  
Oil Worries**

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange plunged again today on fears that cutbacks in oil production in Saudi Arabia may hit the nation's economy.

The Asahi Shimbun newspaper, commenting on a two-day fall on the exchange of 99 points, said that a drop in Saudi crude output might cut oil supplies to Japan and in turn cause the economy to slow. The stock market is still at a high historical level and the two-day decline is equivalent to little more than a 12-point fall on the New York Stock Exchange, but fears of Saudi action have spread to the business community as a whole.

Japan imports nearly all its oil, 75 percent of which comes from the Middle East, mainly from Saudi Arabia and from Iran, until the crisis there eliminated that supply.

In a related development, officials said that the Japanese government on Jan. 20 asked Saudi Arabia, which provided 33 percent of Japan's oil last year, and Abu Dhabi and Iraq to raise oil production, according to Kyodo news agency.

Japanese oil executives said that the entire non-Communist world stood to be affected by the Saudi decision to limit oil production, reportedly at 9.5 million barrels a day. While the new ceiling is one million barrels a day above the old ceiling, it will mean a cut in Saudi production levels in January 1979.

An executive of Toa Nenryo Kogyo, a Japanese oil firm, said that oil supplies would fall short of demand by about 10 percent in the non-Communist world in the first quarter. Supply and demand would be in balance in the second and third quarters, but there would again be a supply shortfall of 7 to 8 percent of total demand in the final quarter, he predicted.

**S. Africa Hits Rumor  
Of Gold for Oil Deal**

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Rumors that South Africa was diverting gold from normal markets to purchase oil were denied today by a spokesman for the South African Reserve Bank.

"Our total output continues to be sold in the normal way," the spokesman said.

South Africa is the world's largest gold producer at some 700 metric tons a year. The country has traditionally imported some 90 percent of its oil from Iran, but the new Iranian leaders recently indicated that this relationship would end because of South Africa's racial policies.

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Gordon Richardson, Bank of England governor, indicated in speech here last night that he is opposed to central bank regulation of the Euromarket as has been advocated by some U.S. and West German officials.

Speaking at the Overseas Bankers Club, Mr. Richardson said he is against taking action that would reduce the efficiency and scope of commercial banks in borrowing and lending Eurocurrencies. He said that instead, attention should be paid to "examining more fundamental questions such as the appropriateness of monetary and fiscal policies and the extent and causes of maladjustments in the (international monetary) system."

One of the main issues concerning the Euromarket, which refers to borrowing and lending in foreign currencies, is its rapid growth, which could have inflationary implications. For instance, estimates of Morgan Guaranty Trust show that the net size of the Euromarket, after most interbank red-

points had been subtracted, expanded by \$90 billion, or 25 percent, to \$450 billion in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1978. National authorities normally do not tolerate this rate of expansion in managing their domestic money supplies.

Moreover, the rapid expansion of the Eurocurrency market occurred in a period when world trade and investment in plant and equipment has been somewhat stagnant, leading some analysts to conclude that the Euromarket is basically financing inflation.

Mr. Richardson disagreed, saying that developments in the Euromarket do not occur independently from national monetary and fiscal policies. "International bank lending is not the product of some distinct and autonomous financial system, separated from the major domestic monetary systems of the world and possessing a life of its own," the central banker said.

He noted that there are very close links between financial markets across the world and that essentially the Euromarket represents

**Norway Lowers Coupon;  
Sears Sets Samurai Bond**

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — The coupon on the 200 million French franc Eurobond for the Kingdom of Norway has been cut to 9 1/4 percent initially indicated and priced at par, lead manager Societe Generale said today. Demand for the five-year issue was reportedly several times greater than the amount on sale.

The \$75-million, 15-year Eurobond for New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, which was announced with a coupon of 10 percent but later cut to 9 1/4 percent, was priced today at 95 1/2 to yield 9.82 percent to maturity, Credit Suisse-First Boston reported in London.

The \$50 million of 15-year bonds for Hudson's Bay Co. retained the coupon of 10 percent but the issue was priced at 101 — \$1,010 for each \$1,000 face value — reducing the yield to maturity to 9.87 percent, Morgan Stanley said.

In Munich, Bayerische Vereinsbank said the 35 million Deutsche mark convertible bonds for Dai Nippon Screen, carrying a coupon of 4 percent for eight years, will be convertible from May 28 at a price of 96 1/2 yen per share and a fixed exchange rate of 108.35 yen per mark.

From Tokyo, the New York Times reports that in early March, Sears Roebuck will become the first private, foreign corporation to float a Samurai bond — the name given yen-denominated issues offered by foreign entities. So far, that market has been open only to foreign gov-

ernments and international financial institutions.

Sears's 20-billion-yen (\$100 million) debenture issue comes after a year-long campaign by Sears and Nomura Securities to press the monetary authorities to liberalize Japan's capital markets.

Coupon rates in Tokyo have slipped over the last year from above 7 percent to about 6.5 percent at present.

The issue is to be made without collateral security, at Sears's insistence, despite the country's usual stringent collateral requirements. That is expected to set a precedent, making credit more readily available for Japanese companies. With the exception of the perennially sound nine domestic electric power companies and Japan Air Lines, which is partly government-owned, Japanese companies have been barred from floating domestic, un-mortgaged bonds since 1933.

Sears has led the way in opening the bond market for top-rated U.S. and European corporate borrowers, which are not required to put up collateral in most other international capital markets. Customarily, these big foreign companies have carried larger shareholders' equity than their equally big Japanese counterparts.

Mitsubishi Electrical Industrial plans to capitalize on the initiative quickly by offering the equivalent of \$250 million in convertible bonds in April.

Underwriters say that other leading Japanese corporations, such as Toyota and Nissan may follow. The new option may also attract Japanese companies that turn handsome profits but normally have few tangible fixed assets to put up as collateral. But, in part because of the big banks' opposition to the development, the financial requirements under consideration at the Ministry of Finance for unsecured status are likely to remain so tight that only a relatively small number of corporations will qualify initially.

Meanwhile, in London, First Chicago Ltd. said it has arranged placement of a \$20-million, three-year floating-rate certificate of deposit for Hokkaido Development Bank. Semi-annual interest will vary at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank Eurodollar offered rate.

**Financial Consultants**  
To Acquisition Oriented Public and Private Companies  
**DAVIC ASSOCIATES**  
ALBERT M. ZLOTOFF, R.C.  
SUITE 1420  
717 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022  
212-758-8100

**40 U.S. Banks, S&Ls Prices Drop  
Said 'Overextended' On NYSE,  
Volume Off**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — A number of banks and other lending institutions in the U.S. are in financial trouble because they gambled that interest rates would drop — and lost.

These institutions, many of them small, made advance commitments to purchase high-yielding securities, including various government-guaranteed issues. Some actually made commitments exceeding their net worth or agreed to buy more than their income could cover. They assumed they could avoid honoring these promises — by selling their commitments at a profit when interest rates fell and prices thus rose. In a number of cases, rising rates sent prices of these securities down and turned the anticipated profits into losses.

Federal examiners have uncovered financial strains at several dozen banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions that took such actions. For fear of alarming depositors, officials are not identifying them. However, some authorities fear other get into trouble if rates keep rising.

"A handful of institutions are potentially in real trouble," says an official of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates savings and loan institutions. The National Credit Union Administration has identified a dozen credit unions, with assets ranging from \$3 million to more than \$100 million, that it considers "overextended." Banking regulators have encountered more than 40 cases of what they consider worrisome speculation.

**Supervisory Mergers**  
Federal regulatory agencies are pressing to correct the institutions' problems without worrying depositors. The regulators have counseled lending institutions on ways to cover their obligations. They have used their muscle to reverse some transactions promoted by over-zealous securities dealers. In a few extreme cases, they are considering having a troubled institution taken over by a stronger one. "We can arrange for a supervisory merger, and no one is wiser," one regulator says.

Many of the cases involve speculation in issues guaranteed by federal agencies — an unregulated part of the securities market. Such investments are "an attractive market for the rip-off artists," one regulator says. He explains that unsophisticated investors can be lured by sales pitches emphasizing high yields and government backing, although the market in some of the securities is such that investors "can't get a precise quote on them." Thus, a dealer can earn far more than the usual profit when selling such an instrument because there is less price competition.

The speculation has centered partly in mortgage-backed securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, or Ginnie Mae, but included certificates issued by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. and interests in loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and the Farmers Home Administration. In a report made public last month by GINNA, P. Shriver Associates, a management-consulting firm, spelled out some of the problems about such speculation. Although these troubles have become fewer since scandals in 1977, the report declares, abuses persist in the trading of Ginnie Mae securities, particularly at a few savings and

loan associations, charitable institutions and credit unions.

In spite of the regulators' efforts, "overcommitment and speculation does continue," the report says.

Much of the speculation involves those advance commitments to buy Ginnie Mae securities. The buying institution is wagering that interest rates will fall by the time it is supposed to purchase the securities — such a drop would raise the value of the securities and bring a profit. In the past, investors found Ginnie Mae forward commitments "often could be sold in a few days or weeks at a profit for which the investor received a check without ever having made a cash investment," the Shriver report notes.

"Some investment officers, naive, greedy, or both, started to make larger and larger commitments in Ginnie Mae forwards. Ultimately, it says, when the interest-rate cycle turned, continuing profits became continuing losses."

The Credit Union Administration has taken a particularly harsh view of speculative practices — it proposes that federal credit unions only make investments that can be completed within five business days.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has proposed barring any federally insured S&L from arranging advance commitments in amounts exceeding either of two limits. One is cash flow from repayments of principal on outstanding mortgage loans during the preceding 12 months. The other is the S&L's "documented capacity to fund all commitments."

Worrisome to others is the possibility that the Securities and Exchange Commission may seize on the speculative abuses and seek power to regulate the market for government securities.

**Exxon Still No. 1  
But GM, AT&T  
More Profitable**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Based on annual results reported yesterday by General Motors, Exxon remains the nation's largest company, using revenues as a standard.

Exxon reported total revenues of \$64.8 billion for 1978, compared with GM's \$63.2 billion. American Telephone and Telegraph came in third place with 1978 revenues of \$41 billion.

From an earnings standpoint, however, AT&T remained solidly to front, with profits of \$5.27 billion, followed by GM with \$3.51 billion and Exxon with \$2.76 billion.

**Company  
Reports**

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
American Cyanamid *			
4th Qtr	1978	1977	
Revenue	734.10	642.50	
Profits	43.90	36.60	
Per share	0.92	0.77	
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,700	2,400	
Profits	135.90	139.40	
Per share	3.26	2.92	

\* Quarterly dividend increased to 40¢ from 37 1/2¢ cents a share, payable March 30, record Feb. 16.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

**After Weak Opening  
And Mid-Day Strength**

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in moderate trading today, extending its losing streak to six of the last seven sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.13 to 822.85 while declining issues outnumbered advances 709 to 322. Volume fell to 23.57 million shares from 26.49 million yesterday.

The market opened weaker but began a firming trend around midday that brought it briefly into the plus column before it weakened again late in the session.

Administration officials said Iran's cancellation of \$7 billion in U.S. weapons contracts would not hurt the economy since the weapons would be sold elsewhere or used by the United States. However, analysts said investors are worried that tight oil supplies could further slow the U.S. economy and heighten chances of a recession this year, which could jeopardize President Carter's fiscal 1980 budget.

Boeing topped the active list and lost one to 73 1/2. Yesterday, Iran canceled a contract for seven Boeing airborne warning and control planes.

Norand Corp., a subsidiary of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, said it produced a small, low-cost order entry terminal priced at \$495 including memory. It said it had received advance orders for 10,000 of the units.

Kerr-McGee gained 3/4 to 47 after reporting higher quarterly profits and raising the dividend.

Penn Central, which plans to buy a propane marketing business from Williams Cos., added 3/4 to 17. IU International added 3/4 to 11. A block of 133,500 shares traded at 10 1/4 and another of 50,000 moved at 10 1/4.

American Stock Exchange prices were mixed with the index up 0.17 to 158.16 but advances leading declines 310 to 225.

Rumors of new export business in soybean oil and reports of Brazilian soybean crop losses pushed nearby soybean futures higher on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Comex silver futures reached record highs on aggressive new buying triggered by continued market concern over tightness of supplies. However, profit-taking sliced closing gains to 11 cents from 18 cents.

**REGIE NATIONALE DES  
USINES RENAULT**

7.25% 1972/1987  
Loan of F.F. 200,000,000

We inform the bondholders that the March 15, 1979, repayment installment of F.F. 10,000,000 — has been made by purchase on the market.

Amount outstanding:  
F.F. 172,000,000 —  
The Principal Paying Agent,  
SOCIETE GENERALE  
ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE  
15 Avenue Emile Reuter,  
LUXEMBOURG.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Daimler Sales Up, Profits Flat**

Daimler-Benz sales rose 4.4 percent last year to around 27 billion Deutsche marks, almost equally divided between domestic and export sales, but profits remained essentially at about 1977 levels — when the company reported consolidated net of 489.8 million DM. Chairman Joachim Zahn, stating that excessive optimism would be out of place, warned that the West German auto industry faces radical changes. While the challenge from Japan remains strong, he says, even fiercer competition could come in the next few years from the United States where tighter environmental legislation is forcing major manufacturers to invest heavily in new plant to turn out European-style cars. Nevertheless, he notes that new orders for cars continue to outstrip output, despite higher production capacities.

**Importers Raise U.S. Car Sales**

U.S. sales of import cars rose 1.5 percent to about 149,000 units in January. However, three leading importers, Toyota, Datsun and Honda all recorded lower sales in the month, indicating that a series of price increases on those makes, due to currency fluctuations, may be having an adverse impact on sales. Among the top importers, only Volkswagen recorded an increase, rising a hefty 34 percent over year-

ago levels. As a whole, imports captured 19 percent of industry sales in January, down slightly from the record 21 percent share a year earlier. The pace of new U.S. car sales in January, including imports, rose almost 13 percent from a year earlier, to 781,769 units, mostly because of a hefty sales gain posted by General Motors. Sales of U.S. makes generally were in line with recent sales patterns established over the past few months in which GM has been accounting for about a 60-percent share of the market.

**Chrysler in Joint Venture in Taiwan**

Chrysler and Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing have agreed in principle to produce cars and heavy-duty trucks in Taiwan. A new company will be established to handle the construction of a vehicle plant at Chungli, south of Taipei. Under the agreement, Chrysler and TMMC will each have a 40-percent stake and Central Investment Holding Co. the remaining 20 percent. The eventual investment is \$70 million, one-third of which is to be invested in the first year. The plant will be completed in two years and production will start in 1981. The agreement calls for an initial annual production of 400 trucks of five to 20 tons, as well as cars. Engines will be produced by Perkins Engine, of Britain.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 30, 1979

\$50,000,000

EMI (US) Corp.

9 3/4% Notes due December 31, 1993

Unconditionally guaranteed by

EMI Limited

The undersigned arranged the private placement of the above Notes with institutional investors in the United States.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated



[illegible]











## Carter's Dollar Rescue: Mirage or Real? Proxy Battle

[illegible]







## Proell Gains

## Kinshofer Wins 3d Giant Slalom

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany, Feb. 6 (AP) — Overcoming fogged-up goggles and adverse weather, Krista Kinshofer of West Germany skied to her third World Cup giant slalom victory here today.

She finished with a combined time of 2 minutes 10.76 seconds for the two runs down the 42-gate, 1,010-meter course. Second was Irene Epple in 2:12.39, giving the West German team a 1-2 triumph in the final women's race on its home ground.

Fog and a steady drizzle that turned into snow made for extremely difficult conditions for the 64 starters. Only 34 finished the race.

Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria finished third with an aggregate time of 2:12.55. It was her best giant slalom result this season and gave her 15 additional World Cup points for a total of 211 and a 30-point lead. Her closest rival, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, the defending World Cup champion, placed sixth in today's race and received no points.

Wenzel already has won a giant slalom and placed second behind Kinshofer in two others, so needed a victory here to gain any points in the standings. She trails Moser with 81 points.

Fourth in today's race was Regina Sackl of Austria, with Perrine Pelen of France fifth.

The U.S. team failed to live up to expectations despite the inspiration of a downhill victory by Cindy Nelson at Pfronten, West Germany, on Sunday.

Abbi Fisher was unable to master the lower part of the course in the first heat and was eliminated. The fog and the unfavorable overall conditions caused the other Americans to ski too cautiously.

Only three of the eight U.S. starters finished, with Viki Fleckenstein highest at 17th, Heidi Preuss was 18th and Christin Cooper was 24th.

**Women's Giant Slalom**  
1. Krista Kinshofer, 2:10.76  
2. Irene Epple, 2:12.39  
3. Annemarie Moser-Proell, 2:12.55  
4. Regina Sackl, 2:13.27  
5. Perrine Pelen, 2:13.82  
6. Heidi Preuss, 2:14.02  
7. Hanni Wenzel, 2:14.20  
8. Heidi Preuss, 2:14.99  
9. Heidi Preuss, 2:14.99  
10. Heidi Preuss, 2:15.00  
11. Heidi Preuss, 2:15.18

**Overall Standings**  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 211 points  
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 181  
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 150  
4. Marie-Theres Stadler, Switzerland, 125  
5. Cindy Nelson, United States, 115  
6. Regina Sackl, Austria, 105  
7. Fieberne Serret, France, 105  
8. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 85  
9. Heidi Preuss, Austria, 85  
10. Perrine Pelen, France, 77



Members of the Soviet Union hockey team loosen up on the ice at Madison Square Garden.

## Strong Soviet Hockey Team Ready to Face NHL All-Stars

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has sent a carefully selected hockey team to Madison Square Garden for a three-game Challenge Cup series this week against the National Hockey League All-Stars.

The series, which replaces the NHL's traditional intra-league All-Star Game, will consist of matches Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. For the first time, the Soviet Nationals will face a premier NHL squad that is in mid-season condition.

The NHL's starting lineup was determined by fan balloting over the first portion of the season. It comprises Tooy Esposito of Chicago in goal; Larry Robinson of Montreal and Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders on defense and Steve Shutt of Montreal at left wing. Bobby Clarke of Philadelphia at center, and Guy Lafleur of Montreal at right wing.

**More Than Sentiment**  
All but Esposito must start, but the 35-year-old goalie is also expected to play, not only in deference to the fans' choice but also because of his excellence down low, where the Soviet team usually shoots.

The Russians have the speed and passing precision that have made them a perennial world power. They may lack strength on the boards because Victor Khatulev, their enthusiastic blitzer, is not on the squad.

Vladislav Tretjak, a veteran of international play, is considered by many to be the best goalie in the world. The defense consists of Valeri Vasiliev, Sergei Bahinov and Gennadi Tsygankov.

The Nationals' No. 1 line is centered by Viktor Zhukov with centermen Sergei Kapustin on the left and Helmut Balderis on the right. Formerly the top line, and still a dangerous one, is the unit of Vladimir Petrov, Valeri Kharlamov and Boris Mikhailov.

Coaching the Nationals will be Viktor Tikhonov, coach of Dynamo of Riga.

This will be the third major confrontation between the two powers. In 1972, Team Canada managed a 4-3-1 record, winning three of four games in Moscow. Team Canada also won the Canada Cup in 1976, but the Soviet team was generally regarded as not top-flight.

This time, aware of the propaganda value of the series, both teams are taking special measures



Viktor Tikhonov

to gain an edge. For weeks the Soviet team has practiced on a rink that duplicates the Garden dimensions. And if the Russians adhere to past practice, they also have been working on New York time to avoid any trace of jet lag.

**Far From Home**  
Since they are playing on the road, without the benefit of a home crowd for support, the Russians could regard even one victory as a triumph. And many observers feel they could fare considerably better than that.

With this in mind, the NHL selected its best thinkers to form the team. Bill Torrey, general manager

of the Islanders, is the top executive. His assistants are Cliff Fletcher, general manager of the Atlanta Flames, and Harry Sinden, general manager of the Boston Bruins and coach of Team Canada 1972. Montreal's coach, Scotty Bowman, will run the team behind the bench.

To complete the team they swelled the roster to 32 and then cut it by 7 to include: Gerry Cheevers of Boston and Ken Dryden of Montreal in goal; and Barry Beck of Colorado, Serge Savard of Montreal, Robert Picard of Washington, Borje Salming of Toronto, and Ron Gresham of the New York Rangers on defense.

**Rich in Forwards**

Other forwards are: Mike Bossy of the Islanders, Anders Hedberg of the New York Rangers and Larry McDonald of Toronto at right wing; Marcel Dionne of Los Angeles, Ulf Nilsson of the Rangers, Gil Perreault of Buffalo, Darryl Sittler of Toronto and Bryan Trottier of the Islanders at center; and Bill Barber of Philadelphia, Bob Gainey of Montreal, Clark Gillies of the Islanders and Don Marcotte of Boston at left wing.

Each squad will benefit from specific assets and suffer distinct disadvantages. Although the Russians play the fundamentals beautifully, they are weak defending the slot in front of the goal and can be pinned in their zone with heavy checking. And because of their strictly disciplined system, they sometimes find it difficult to improvise productively the way Canadians can.

The NHL, by contrast, will lack cohesiveness since many of the players will be skating together for the first time. Bowman will try to keep regular teammates together as much as possible.

## The Soccer Scene

## England Steps on the Scales

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Feb. 6 (IHT) — Out of a winter of postponement we are left with a single international tomorrow — and from that, if we are lucky, we may be able to draw the answer to a teasing question: Is England's soccer renaissance real, or is it sheer bluff?

Ever since Ron Greenwood inherited from the departing Don Revie a team sliding out of the World Cup exit chute, the results have flattered: eight victories, three draws, a solitary defeat in a friendly match in West Germany.

Yet, gushing though the compliments have been, the bulk of those performances came against sides whose ambitions lay toward other events.

Since then, England has won a tenuous but exciting 4-3 attacking exchange in Denmark, smoothed a 0-0 draw in Ireland, and slithered a 1-0 victory while being technically outplayed by Czechoslovakia at Wembley last November.

And now, bring on the Irish. Northern Ireland, if it took account of the current talk of the weight of history, might creep into London as a fodder for the English cause. England has, after all, won 66 and lost only 6 times to the boys from Belfast over the years, outscoring them by four goals to every one.

Tonight, however, there is an air of expectancy around the Irish, one of apprehension in the English camp. For this is no parochial British encounter. On the Wembley result, England's hopes of qualifying for the final stages of the European championship could stand or fall.

And the intensity of battles real freezes the adventure in men's minds. Hark at Ron Greenwood, the manager whose attacking ideals have, we read every day, put the pride to swiftly back into English style: "If our attitude is right, we will be happy to score one more goal than they do."

Is that the battle cry of the leader whose forces have in history so dominated the foe? Listen more: "I wouldn't call Northern Ireland a little soccer nation. Their back four is comparable to anybody's, they're top of the group. This time it's we who are the underdogs... but we mustn't be frightened."

If the tongue was in check, it bulged only slightly, though Greenwood did permit his caution one aside: "I've got to try to compete with Danny's blarney."

**Whipping Boys No More**  
That, a reference of course to Ireland's wise manager, Danny Blanchflower, is a comment somewhat misplaced. It is England's groupies who have been calling doubtful times. Blanchflower's "blarney" has lately been confined to spurring an Irish team that not long ago traveled everywhere with 9 of 11 players defending lost causes. Now they are having a go, and they are no longer whipping boys.

As Greenwood observes, they are top of the European scene, which includes England, Denmark, Ireland and Bulgaria. Like England, Northern Ireland has drawn in

Dublin. Like England, Ireland has beaten Denmark. But, so far alone, Northern Ireland has journeyed to Bulgaria and pulled off a remarkable but thoroughly earned 2-0 victory.

It is that result which has struck caution into Greenwood's team selection, made at the eleventh hour. No place is found for Trevor Francis, the forward about to become Britain's first £1-million transfer. No place for Viv Anderson, the adventurous, galloping full-back. None for Laurie Cunningham, the superbly creative West Bromwich winger. And none for Peter Shilton, the Nottingham Forest goalkeeper whose heroic saves kept England free of defeat against the Czechs last November.

Instead, Greenwood has reverted as far as he possibly could to the tried and tested, experienced hand of professionals on whom he built his first England sides. Emlyn Hughes, a skipper many thought lost to age, is back in defense to partner Dave Watson, the big stopper whose form with Manchester City has been as worrying as the thigh injury he sustained last week-end. Alongside are the two most capped full-backs in the league, Liverpool's Phil Neal and Ipswich captain Mick Mills.

Despite its collective experience, and the return of the reliable agility of Liverpool goalkeeper Ray Clemence, this defence retains the weaknesses of inflexibility and lack of true left-sided players it had under Revie.

In midfield, Greenwood persists with his policy of four men — two to hold and create, two to break wide onto the flanks. But recent injury to Ray Wilkins has persuaded him to change here, his place being taken by Leeds' captain, Tony Currie.

Whereas Currie has lately overcome his annoying tendency to let down undoubted perceptive talent with laziness, England players themselves have testified to the understanding of Wilkins in running back to cover for the all-out creative style of Trevor Brooking or racing forward into space created by the industrious Steve Coppell on the right.

On the other hand, Dave McCree, Ireland's tenacious mid-

field player who has been known to blot the genius of Cruyff from an entire 90 minutes, may be torn in two this time: If he shadows Brooking, will Currie break through, and if he chases Currie, Brooking should capitalize on space.

**On Camera, Too**

To complete the picture for England, last Saturday brought a superlative return to form for Peter Barnes, the 21-year-old left winger whose play for Manchester City had been so depressing. Cunningham seemed certain to oust him. However, in front of the television cameras, Barnes chose the day to score a stunning solo goal that took him past two men and the goalkeeper and to meticulously set up another.

That form tomorrow is exactly what Kevin Keegan and Bob Latchford, who is trying to overcome a nagging injury, need. Keegan, of course, is an automatic selection, but Latchford's skills have been described as "not fit to warrant the position as kit man."

Unfair, but again Latchford's immobility makes him utterly predictable.

But what of the Irish? They have what is known in the business as teamwork — the quality so often aroused when a country with few to choose from takes on a collective self-belief beyond its station, and keeps on picking the same faces because there are no alternatives.

Not that all of those faces lack quality. Tomorrow, for example, Northern Ireland is captained from behind by Pat Jennings, the big and often impenetrable goalkeeper of Arsenal who for 15 years has been doing the job for his homeland. Quiet, self-effacing, but a man who single-handed has frustrated the life out of opponents when his team looked overrun. Jennings tomorrow celebrates his 75th international appearance.

Ahead of him, a back four of resolution and physical strength. A midfield of resolution and quick movement. An attack of resolution and resolution. The whole is epitomized by Gerry Armstrong, a center-forward who battles against all odds, a regular goalscorer and match winner for Ireland yet a player who infrequently gets a game for Tottenham — and then often as center-half.

Yet, if England is to be outdone by more than collective determination, the two Irishmen whose class could pick locks are Sammy McIlroy, Manchester United's left-sided attacker whose potential for greatness is rarely realized, and Martin O'Neill, a brainy lawyer who occasionally outshines even his illustrious mates at Nottingham Forest.

This lot, an Irish manager who sometimes galvanizes his team toward the dreams in his head... and an English referee in the camp are the danger to England's belief that it is back in world company. The Englishman? Manchester United's assistant manager, Tommy Cavanagh, a silver-haired Lancastrian who will swagger into Wembley as the Ireland trainer boasting as he always does: "It's mind over matter, son. We don't mind, and they certainly don't much matter."

## College Basketball Finds No Obviously No. 1 Team

By David DuPre

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — The NCAA basketball championship tournament is only six weeks away and if one thing has been established this season, it is that there is no dominant team in college basketball.

"I don't think there is any question that this is the best balance of power we've had in a long, long time," said Denny Crum, coach of highly ranked Louisville.

"I think there are possibly 60 to 70 teams that could beat any other team on the night, and I think here are legitimately 20 teams that would win it all. It's a lot like it was 10 years ago when Marquette won the national championship with even losses."

"Whenever you have good balance like this, a lot of people say it because there are no really good teams. I think that's wrong. There is a balance because there are so many good teams."

## College Polls

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll are listed below. In parentheses are the teams that moved up or down from last week's poll.

Team	Points	Team	Points
Indiana State (22)	152	103	103
Indiana (12)	148	104	104
North Carolina (11)	145	105	105
UCLA (10)	143	106	106
UCLA (9)	141	107	107
UCLA (8)	139	108	108
UCLA (7)	137	109	109
UCLA (6)	135	110	110
UCLA (5)	133	111	111
UCLA (4)	131	112	112
UCLA (3)	129	113	113
UCLA (2)	127	114	114
UCLA (1)	125	115	115
UCLA (0)	123	116	116
UCLA (-1)	121	117	117
UCLA (-2)	119	118	118
UCLA (-3)	117	119	119
UCLA (-4)	115	120	120
UCLA (-5)	113	121	121
UCLA (-6)	111	122	122
UCLA (-7)	109	123	123
UCLA (-8)	107	124	124
UCLA (-9)	105	125	125
UCLA (-10)	103	126	126
UCLA (-11)	101	127	127
UCLA (-12)	99	128	128
UCLA (-13)	97	129	129
UCLA (-14)	95	130	130
UCLA (-15)	93	131	131
UCLA (-16)	91	132	132
UCLA (-17)	89	133	133
UCLA (-18)	87	134	134
UCLA (-19)	85	135	135
UCLA (-20)	83	136	136
UCLA (-21)	81	137	137
UCLA (-22)	79	138	138
UCLA (-23)	77	139	139
UCLA (-24)	75	140	140
UCLA (-25)	73	141	141
UCLA (-26)	71	142	142
UCLA (-27)	69	143	143
UCLA (-28)	67	144	144
UCLA (-29)	65	145	145
UCLA (-30)	63	146	146
UCLA (-31)	61	147	147
UCLA (-32)	59	148	148
UCLA (-33)	57	149	149
UCLA (-34)	55	150	150
UCLA (-35)	53	151	151
UCLA (-36)	51	152	152
UCLA (-37)	49	153	153
UCLA (-38)	47	154	154
UCLA (-39)	45	155	155
UCLA (-40)	43	156	156
UCLA (-41)	41	157	157
UCLA (-42)	39	158	158
UCLA (-43)	37	159	159
UCLA (-44)	35	160	160
UCLA (-45)	33	161	161
UCLA (-46)	31	162	162
UCLA (-47)	29	163	163
UCLA (-48)	27	164	164
UCLA (-49)	25	165	165
UCLA (-50)	23	166	166
UCLA (-51)	21	167	167
UCLA (-52)	19	168	168
UCLA (-53)	17	169	169
UCLA (-54)	15	170	170
UCLA (-55)	13	171	171
UCLA (-56)	11	172	172
UCLA (-57)	9	173	173
UCLA (-58)	7	174	174
UCLA (-59)	5	175	175
UCLA (-60)	3	176	176
UCLA (-61)	1	177	177
UCLA (-62)	0	178	178
UCLA (-63)	0	179	179
UCLA (-64)	0	180	180
UCLA (-65)	0	181	181
UCLA (-66)	0	182	182
UCLA (-67)	0	183	183
UCLA (-68)	0	184	184
UCLA (-69)	0	185	185
UCLA (-70)	0	186	186
UCLA (-71)	0	187	187
UCLA (-72)	0	188	188
UCLA (-73)	0	189	189
UCLA (-74)	0	190	190
UCLA (-75)	0	191	191
UCLA (-76)	0	192	192
UCLA (-77)	0	193	193
UCLA (-78)	0	194	194
UCLA (-79)	0	195	195
UCLA (-80)	0	196	196
UCLA (-81)	0	197	197
UCLA (-82)	0	198	198
UCLA (-83)	0	199	199
UCLA (-84)	0	200	200

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' poll of college basketball poll is listed below. In parentheses are the teams that moved up or down from last week's poll.

Marshall airplanes, with first-place votes and re- sults through Feb. 4 in parentheses:	Points
Jim	603
John Dams (22) (15-21)	565
John St. (16) (20-01)	565
NCL (1) (14-1)	514
John (21) (16-31)	483
John (11) (19-3)	478
North Carolina (16-4)	348
Ju (16-3)	289
John (16-3)	265
John (11-5)	214
Syracuse (10-27)	214
Texas A&M (20-4)	182
Ohio St. (13-41)	171
Ohio (15-4)	103
Arkansas (15-41)	95
Texas (16-5)	88
Vanderbilt (15-41)	60
Tennessee (17-31)	59
Purdue (17-51)	38



